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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

MONTHLY IN JULY AND AUGUST

OCTOBER 1, 1920

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R · R · BOWKER CO · NEW YORK

Published—Semi-monthly, Sept. to June inclusive; Monthly in July and August—at 62 West 45th Street, New York.
Entered as 2nd class matter June 18, 1879, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under act of March 3, 1879.
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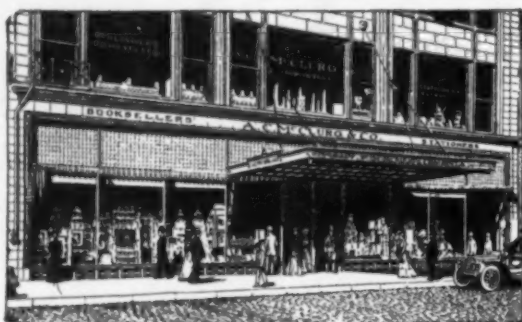
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1920



A Greater American Library Association*

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

AS I am not of the regular walk of your professional life, I have had some hesitation in speaking to this subject. I have been asked by your President to tell what I really think as a member of the American Library Association.

Now, "what I really think" is not so important as what I can tell you in a reportorial capacity. Since February and March I have been intimately associated with the work of the Enlarged Program—and I have been "a chiel amang ye takin' notes." So tho I am responsible for the facts, my opinions are mostly based on those obtained from a large number of the most representative and active members of the profession, whom I have had the opportunity of meeting. They do not represent those of any one group—least of all have I wished to involve in these questionings of mine any of the higher, responsible officials of the Association, or any members of the Executive Board. I have talked to senior members, and those who might be called junior and intermediate members. I have talked to those listed as conservative and those thought radical; some, enthusiastic proponents of the Enlarged Program and some, signers of the letter of March 31st.

I am not trying personally to organize any movement. I have, at present, no program to urge beyond the suggestions I make to-night, which I offer for discussion and hope may lead to prompt and effective action.

Mr. Don Marquis puts into the mouth of that amusing creation of his, the conservative protoplasmic "Human Beginning," the words: "It's wicked to be uncontented." But, frankly, I am uncontented, for things are going badly with the Enlarged Program, and they are going badly,

it seems to many of us, with the American Library Association.

The historical perspective can be given briefly. The American Library Association, during its many years, had built up a national organization of dignity and distinction, largely devoted to professional objects—as it should still be! It had a delightful social side. It enjoyed to a very marked degree the confidence and loyalty of the profession.

The war came. The Association took up with enthusiasm new duties of national and patriotic service. It was extraordinarily fortunate in the men and women who directed its war work. Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War and Navy Departments, and Chairman of our Greater New York Committee of the American Library Association "Books for Everybody" Fund, has said that among the national organizations concerned in war work, the American Library Association stood very high for its practical and business efficiency. He has stated that, among all these great organizations, it probably stood second and certainly not lower, in a comparative scale, than third in efficiency.

The war ceased. There was the imperative duty to finish war service creditably and there was the money to do it with. But there were other needs, new needs, even more imperative and equally patriotic and national.

The war activities of the Association—many publishers and book-sellers, the best practical judges of such causes, said so—had given a new national impetus to reading and study. Never had so many books been bought; never so many read. These last were record-breaking years for circulation in, I believe, nearly all of our great libraries. There was the need to foster and not suppress this growing national habit of reading,

*Address delivered at the annual meeting of the New York Library Association, Lake Placid, September 22, 1920.

particularly in view of the unrest after the war, and the new and sometimes dangerous social theories that were rapidly being propagated. The world needed, as never before, "sound reading." And we discovered that 60,000,000 of our people were practically without library service.

But at this time of need, public libraries were crippled as never before. They had neither sufficient buildings, equipment, nor personnel. Librarians were so ill paid that we had an unparalleled number of resignations—1710 librarians were listed as having abandoned the profession. The blind needed books; the foreign born needed books to help them understand this America.

Hence the Enlarged Program. It seemed launched at the psychological moment, for though we had the warning of the failure of nearly all continued war activities to "carry on" into peace times, yet here was a project only in small part such a continuation, and the money for that continuation, even on the elaborated scale of the Enlarged Program, was believed to be almost entirely in hand. Then we had the example of a succession of successful educational appeals for better support for our colleges and universities. These had educated public opinion to educational needs. The amount called for was relatively small, and success seemed certain.

And so the appeal for "Books for Everybody" started. And opposition to it started—within the Association. The campaign has suffered from beginning to end from what the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* calls, with almost Scottish humor, "discussion." But this very discussion has still been a very great blessing. Unfortunate in some of its aspects, it has been responsible for a very practical re-shaping of the program. It provided that half the sums raised should be devoted to endowment, and an endowment was one of the most vital needs of the Association. By this very provision for endowment it reduced by one-half the proposed three years' expenditure, and to that extent simplified the gradual and progressive development and extension of the Association's ambitious plans.

This revision of the program presumably met the views of the 1100 who signed the card accompanying the letter of March 31st—the largest written expression of opinion, and I believe, the largest vote in the history of the Association—for, at Colorado Springs in early June, the Restated Program had the unanimous endorsement of the Association in Annual Conference assembled.

But still, making all allowances for the handicap of the summer and of a presidential campaign year, the appeal is failing, failing deplorably. And it is failing in spite of the impressive amount of hard, honest, unselfish, intelligent, heart-breaking work that has been done. The Association is divided. There are those who are faint-hearted and apathetic, and there are those who are hostile. Many of our best workers and enthusiasts have become disheartened.

And yet the campaign has gone on. It has had its undeniable successes. It is making progress, heartening progress, in many places. I wish I had time this evening to give you some examples of these successes, and of the methods by which they have been brought about. They would be useful, inspiring and constructive models for the extension of the work. But now we have to face courageously the menace of undoubted conditions.

Do you know that between two and three hundred librarians have refused to share in the campaign? They have not realized that far more than the campaign is involved—that their own personal interest and advancement, the public support of their own libraries, the dignity and power of their profession, the very existence of the American Library Association are at stake.

Do you know that two important groups are forming to organize protest and revolt against the present situation?

Do you know—I have it from three sources—that a rival organization is talked of, with its threat of wholesale resignations?

Now, let us come to a closer analysis of facts:

You often hear, I am sorry to say from librarians, that librarians couldn't carry such an ambitious project to success. Is it true?

Those who urge this forget the significant fact, that by reason of its new plans and activities and its obvious unpreparedness for them, the American Library Association is essentially a new organization. It has a lack of political education and organization experience for such new and ambitious work. It is naturally subject to the defects of all new organizations. I might cite you many instructive parallels. When we criticize the obvious mistakes that have been made, we should remember this.

Under the circumstances, it was inevitable that mistakes in business judgment and management

should have been made. There were inevitable mistakes of organization.

Or take the question of publicity. I have been, myself, a severe and continuing critic of the publicity material sent out to members of the Association. It was not persuasive. It was overwhelming in amount. To me, and to many others, it seemed exasperatingly amateurish. But it is impossible to swap organization or publicity horses in the heat of a campaign. And we did far better in our publicity sent to the newspapers. We are told that between ten and twelve thousand articles were published in the press of the nation; and that we had nearly three hundred articles and editorials in the magazines and trade publications of the country.

Or take these recurring criticisms of the Executive Board. Could it be strong when the Association is weak? Of course, the Executive Board is entitled to the confidence of the Association, and the Association is equally entitled to the confidence of the Executive Board in supplying full information about the progress of the campaign and every other help that is needed to make the campaign a success.

But the big fact is that we are on the verge of a spectacular failure and the disruption of the Association.

"The affair cries haste"—desperate haste. In this day of the public's weariness of drives and appeals, and the failure of appeal after appeal, there is no disgrace in failure to reach a money goal. But we must keep faith with our contributors. We must not fail those who have believed in us. A moral failure, neither the public, nor the Association will tolerate. And that is what we are facing!

To let things drift, with expenses mounting and returns almost everywhere hopelessly inadequate, means disaster. The situation is a challenge to work for every member. It is a time for plain speaking and prompt action. The fault lies in the Association itself. It does not lie in librarians primarily. Everybody cares. You would not be librarians unless you cared. You would seek more lucrative work. That certainty should be the basis of a new ordering of things.

The American Library Association should be put in line with the democratic spirit of the age and should be big enough and broad enough to draw compulsively to itself every library interest. It is now failing to do this. I know no more symptomatic instance than the case of the

Library Workers Association. No one who knows the purposes of that very enterprising and practical group can doubt that its plans should be departmental activities of the American Library Association. And yet when a friend of mine lately went to one of the organizers of the Library Workers Association and asked why they had not gone with their plans to the American Library Association, the reply was: "Why, we never thought of it. If we had thought of it, we would immediately have felt that the American Library Association would not be interested."

The American Library Association, as I have said before, needs political education and the practice of organization experience, the members working together practically in these new and larger tasks. Unless it can rapidly acquire this practical ability, these tasks will be assumed by stronger hands.

Now, speaking again of the ability of librarians, I was talking with two of them a few weeks ago, and just running over the names of personal acquaintances, and considering only women, we made up a long and striking list of people of undoubted first rate ability, who had never had any part in the work of the Association. Why? Again, I know nothing more symptomatic than the invariable reply to my question: "They had never been asked."

Now, what is the feeling among those who have "never been asked"—most of them younger people? I have canvassed many and the reply is nearly always in substance: "Nine out of ten of us believe that the Executive Board and the higher officials of the Association, in whom initiative rests, are composed of senior members, largely academic in interest, who do not care for the co-operation of the younger element."

Is it true? Of course it's not true! If you know the people, you know it's mostly grotesquely untrue!

What is the remedy? Dealing first with fundamentals, but things that should still be immediate, it is the opinion of very many of the ablest members I have been able to consult, that a rival field ticket, a friendly rival ticket, with a definitely stated platform, should be put in nomination for each annual election. There is ample provision for this in the constitution. Everybody knows that the constitution has merely set up the machinery of the Nominating Board, because of the possibility that the Annual

Conference might assemble without adequate preliminary thought of the careful choice that should be made in nominating the new officials to be elected. But the procedure has drifted into very unsatisfactory routine. There is no question about that!

The new proposal would set the minds of all working on problems of policy, including the vital principle of making the Association's work, in an important part, work for the workers as well as work for the Association's other stated objects. If we had such a friendly rival field ticket, with the discussion and thought it would involve, I believe that we could not have the anomaly of a project, formally and unanimously and, I understand, enthusiastically, adopted by the Annual Conference of the Association, and then in sequence, weakly supported.

If this proposal should find favor with the Association, we would also have the minds of all working on the problem of the choice of officials, without undue regard to such present often determining questions as seniority, geographical and group representation. The tendency would be to choose the very fittest for the task in hand.

A second suggestion is that every year there should be elected to the Executive Board at least one member from what I have called the junior and intermediate members. This would be a promising application of the principle of alumni representation, that has been such a success in our colleges and universities. It would secure a representation of the best thought and talent of the progressive younger members, as well as put them in training and practice for the higher executive offices. It would give interest, confidence and enthusiasm.

Now, these suggestions that represent the views and best judgment of the many I have talked with, may seem remote counsels of perfection in the great urgency of this hour, but we believe that they are immediately pressing—pressing for immediate action.

But even more pressing is action looking to a radical change in the halting work of the campaign. Some say that the campaign should be abandoned for the present and resumed next spring. That is impossible! A dead campaign cannot be resuscitated. And it must be obvious to us all that it would be impossible to secure the large sums of money that would be necessary for a fresh start. We must "dig our heels into the gravel" and push ahead now—*every one*

of us—appealing not so much to the general public as to our known friends and those already interested, as well as to those having special interest in different phases of our undertaking.

It is our duty to spend with intelligence and good business judgment, every cent, if need be, of the money already appropriated for campaign expenses. Many of us feel that this will require new and carefully prepared business plans. But these must be prepared immediately. The action of the Executive Board on July 16th provided for charging the major expenses of the campaign to the War Fund. This has now had the approval of competent legal authority. Allowing for this transfer, the money that has already been collected or pledged shows so decided a balance of receipts over expenditures, that it can be said that every dollar henceforth collected will be devoted to the purposes of the Enlarged Program. This statement, when made officially, will give confidence to many.

If librarians will now get together, like teachers and college professors, the campaign can be made a success even at this late and critical day. It would be a crime to let this work lapse.

And so, I hope, that to-morrow we may have a meeting—an informal meeting—of members of the American Library Association to discuss this very urgent matter, and to decide what representations are appropriate and necessary to be made from such a meeting to strengthen the hands of the Executive Board, and to take such other action as may seem wise to the common sense of most.

The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., sends out to teachers and superintendents in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina, traveling libraries, each consisting of eighteen books packed in a neat box in which they may be kept. The libraries may be retained for the school term (October to June). For this service the Institute charges one dollar.

The library of the Minnesota State Prison contains about 11,000 carefully selected volumes. A portion of the money derived from visitors' fees is devoted to the purchase of new books and periodicals. "From 1,300 to 1,800 weeklies and monthlies are exchanged daily among the inmates thru the librarian and his assistant."

"Precept and Example"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

It is not often that theory and example bearing upon a subject are so juxtaposed in statement, and so diverse in direction as was the case in the September 1, 1920 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

On page 698 is the report on the Ohio State Library Commission made by the director of the Institute for Public Service. Strange as it may seem certain librarians are quoted as favoring a commission under the direction of the board of education, on the theory so often reiterated that the library is an educational institution. The library, I grant you, is a part of our educational system, but the library, I just as stoutly maintain, is quite distinct from our schools. Baseball, the movies, the theatre, boxing, the press are all educational, but it would be a rather visionary scholastic who would advocate placing them in the charge of the board of education. There is no little fallacy in the theory that because a thing is educational or supposedly so it can best be handled by the authorities who are charged with the management of the schools. As a matter of truth the schools of any state or of a subdivision thereof are a pretty sizeable job in themselves; and I will be frank to say that as yet I see no overwhelming evidence to prove that the problems therein have been solved, certainly so conclusively that other social service agencies should feel justified in laying their burdens at the feet or upon the shoulders of said school boards.

A few years ago at a library meeting in my own state the president of a state educational institution more or less seriously proposed that the schools be taken over and managed by the libraries, on the ground, forsooth, that the latter are more efficiently administered. I would not go quite so far. I much prefer in fact the plan which we have developed wherein the school confines itself to school matters and the library to library matters. The fact that a man or woman knows all about schools is no reason at all why he or she would manage a library well. If librarianship is a profession, then it is entitled to the privilege of paddling its own canoe: it should not be made that bobbing skiff closely snubbed in at the stern of the school's steam launch, and in which you will usually observe nobody is riding. I believe a certain well known public character once seriously proposed the self determination of small nations. Can you conceive of any valid reasons

why a profession should not be accorded the same sort of justice?

But aside from questions of profession there is that broader matter of service on the part of the library to a great part of the population of adult age and no longer in any way connected with schools. Can anyone argue that the school authorities will deal more sanely with that part of the population than will the librarians themselves? Is it not true that long consideration of the needs of childhood and youth rather incapacitates the person or board for the most satisfactory handling of adult problems? A careful study of school systems would lead one to answer such questions affirmatively. Furthermore I know a state in which during a period of fifty years hundreds of thousands of dollars were regularly raised and as regularly spent for school libraries and under the sole direction of the school authorities, yet the children of that state had no library service until it was furnished by the libraries, which finally and of their own volition came to the rescue.

For the reasons that libraries are educational, but not school matters, that school authorities have no special knowledge of library administration, that school authorities have their hands quite full tending to their own trust and that librarianship is a profession which will give the best accounting to the public under a plan of self determination, I would advise Ohio to separate the sheep from the goats. As to which is which, take your choice.

Oh yes, that horrible example! It is to be found in the September 1, 1920 issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, page 701, or just three pages further along from the report on the library commission. The public library of the city of Dayton, which I believe is in the state of Ohio, is in trouble. Like everybody else these days except profiteers it finds itself short of funds, and may have to close its doors. Why not create a deficit? Fine. But under the laws of Ohio the library board must certify its needs to the board of education. And the board of education refuses to certify the library needs to the budget commission, on the grounds that it must first care for its own trust, the schools! The funny thing is that the board of education is right. It is, of course, conceivable that a state board of education would act very differently. If the librarians of Ohio think so and feel that they cannot stand on their own feet, let them adopt the proposed mixture: at the worst they can only be daytonized.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

Summary of Existing

County

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

Law	Permissive	Mandatory	Election	Exempt
	MARYLAND			
1898	County commissioners may establish county library without further formality.	Must establish on petition of majority of voters.	Not required.	
	NEW JERSEY			
1920	Not without election.	By election held on request of 300 voters of county (including cities having libraries).	Required.	Subdivisions of county maintaining free p. l., tho any such may on application become part of system.
	NEW YORK			
1911	Yes.	No	Permitted on petition of 25 voters tho favorable vote does not mandate.	No exemption for districts having libraries even under contract, cost charged to whole co.
	PENNSYLVANIA			
1917	Yes.	By election or if subscription equal to 20% tax is raised for establishment. Commissioners must levy at least 5c. No one may subscribe more than 2%.	Required if petitioned for by 3% of voters.	Communities levying tax for separate library may be exempt.

SOUTHERN STATES

GEORGIA must have an amendment to its state constitution before a county law can be enacted. Such amendment is being worked for.

TENNESSEE is to introduce general county law next session, tho no copies of proposals are obtainable. Two laws applying to special communities permit contracts.

OKLAHOMA is to introduce county law next session.

	NORTH CAROLINA		
1917	Yes.	No	Not required.
	ALABAMA		
1919	Yes.	No	Not required.
	TEXAS		
1917	Yes.	After petition.	Not required.

Cities with established public libraries. These may join and may withdraw on six months' notice after two years.

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County Library Laws

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
By commissioners up to limit of 5c. per \$100 of property valuation. No minimum.	Nine directors appointed by commissioners for six years. Removable for neglect of duty.		At county seat.	
No maximum. Minimum of 2c. on \$100 levied on sub-divisions of county receiving benefits.	County commissioners may contract with existing library or establish separate board of five five-year members.		Not fixed.	
Appropriation by commissioners as needed or called for by contract.	Commissioners establish contract with existing library or separate board.		Not fixed.	
May be appropriation. Tax determined by county commissioners, but may not be reduced below amount called for by petition and election. May be increased up to 20c. on \$100.	May contract for three-year term. Two county members on local board. Commissioners appoint five to seven members.		Not fixed.	

SOUTHERN STATES

Appropriation no limits.	May control.			
Appropriation not to exceed \$5000.	Commissioners contract with existing library or where no library exists or separate board. Probate judge, County superintendent of Education and three others appointed by county commissioners.			
Tax not to exceed 5c. on \$100. Minimum forbidden by constitution. No property can be assessed twice, i. e., city and county.	Commissioners may contract with existing library or another county. Terms drawn by commissioners and terminated with six months' notice. On withdrawal property to be divided as agreed in terms of combination. If no contract, county commissioners are operating board.	Librarian must hold certificate of qualification from state board of library examiners. Make up of this not in law.	At county seat.	Same process as establishment.

SOUTHERN STATES

Law	Permissive	Mandatory		Election	Exempt
	KENTUCKY	No.	Otherwise almost	No.	All cities over 200,000
1920	Yes, after petition from 25 resident freeholders in each magisterial district of county.	identical with	Indiana law.		(Louisville) and other places already having libraries, tho these may join if they wish.

PACIFIC COAST

	WASHINGTON				
1901	Yes. To be introduced next legislature.	After favorable election, but election not mandatory.		Permitted on petition of fifty voters.	Cities and towns having libraries tho these may join.
	OREGON				
1919	Yes.	No.		No election. No petition.	Common council of any city of 4000 or more where county library is not located but which maintains library by tax of \$2000 may claim exemption.
	CALIFORNIA				
1911	Yes.	No.		No.	Cities and districts maintaining public libraries tho these may choose to be part of county system.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

	MONTANA				
1917	On petition by 20% of resident taxpayers, half living outside county seat. (May be hard to get 10% of taxpayers who live outside.)	No.		No.	After establishment towns with libraries may withdraw after public hearing.

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SOUTHERN STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Not less than 5c. on \$100. Not over 10c.	County without library— county fiscal court ap- points two members, coun- ty superintendent of schools two members, county judge three mem- bers. Extension of city service four county represent- atives on board; two of whom are women; two ap- pointed by judge; two by commissioners.			

PACIFIC COAST

After establishment of separate library, commis- sioners must levy tax of at least 7½ cents per \$100 outside exempt area. If contract is made, com- missioners may make an annual appropriation in- stead of tax. Covers whole county.	Commissioners may con- tract with city library or other county. If separate library is established commissioners appoint board of three li- brary trustees. Trustees appoint em- ployees and may dismiss for cause.	Appointed by board of library trustees. Allowed traveling expenses. Must hold certificate from state board of li- brary examiners.		
County commissioners levy a tax. No maxim- um. No minimum. Li- brary board presents bud- get.	County library board may contract with existing li- brary. All funds in charge of li- brary board. No county representation required. In case county library is established board of five four-year members is ap- pointed.		At county seat un- less another town is 20% larger.	Library may be abolished or sup- port withdrawn only by vote of establish- ing body at two consecutive annual meetings, twelve months apart. Con- tract with city li- brary requires seg- regation of county and city books and definite apportion- ment of funds.
Tax must be levied by board of supervisors.	In charge of county super- visors unless they con- tract for service from ex- isting library.	Must have certi- ficate from state board of library examiners appoint- ed for four year term but removable for cause. Salaries fixed by statute for counties of various grades \$1200-\$2400.	County seat.	Same proceeding as establishment on no- tice two successive weeks.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

Levied by commissioners up to 10c. on \$100.	Commissioners may con- tract with existing board. May establish separate in- stitution of which they are governing body. Employ librarian.	Requirements: Li- brary school gradu- ate, have two years experience in a li- brary of 2000 vols. or hold certificate from state board of library examiners. Duties: employs and dismisses librarians' assistants.	Same process.
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ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

Law	Permissive	Mandatory	Election	Exempt	Tax de
UTAH					
1919	Yes.	On petition of 10% of taxpayers living outside city of 20,000.		Amount accruing from tax in municipalities maintaining public libraries turned over to local boards.	Not more than \$100. Library tax rate.
WYOMING					
1887		When guaranty is received that quarters will be provided.			Not more than 1%
COLORADO					
To be submitted next legislature.	Yes	No.	No.	City with library exempt from county tax to amount of city levy, "Equal tax".	Not more than \$100.

MIDDLE WEST

ILLINOIS					
1919	Yes.	After favorable election.	Mandatory on petition signed by 100 legal voters filed 60 days before election. No special election.	No—because of constitutional provision.	Maximum 1% valuation.
INDIANA					
1917	Yes.	After petition signed by 25 resident property owners in each township of county.	No.	Town or townships already having library. These may join.	First year maximum 10c. on \$100. year, fixed board. Minimum maximum 10c. No bonds may
IOWA					
1913	Yes.		No.	Towns and cities having library.	10c. on \$100

ROCKY MOUNTAIN STATES

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Not more than 10c. on \$100. Library board fixes tax rate.	Board of five, one county commissioner, mayor of town where located and three others. Appoint librarian.	Librarian nominates and board confirms appointments of assistants. Requirements: Must hold certificate of qualification from state board of educ. which in Utah supervises all libraries. Must attend state and district meetings at library expense.		
Not more than 5c. nor less than 1¼c. on \$100.	Three directors appointed by commissioners. "No sectarian or professional books to be purchased."			
Not more than 10c. on \$100.	Commissioners appoint county library board. Chairman of county commissioners. Superintendent of Education and one member. This county library board may contract with city library board for joint committee. Half appointed by county library board; half by city library board.			Contract lasts two years, but may be terminated by either party any year thereafter. When property purchased by county money, returns to county library board.

MIDDLE WEST

Maximum 13c. on half valuation.	County commissioners may contract with existing library.	Must be approved by library extension commission of state.
First year minimum given by county commissioners, 1c. on \$100. After first year, fixed by library board. Minimum 5c., maximum 10c. on \$100. No bonds may be issued.	On offer of established library and petition, commissioners must levy tax and appoint four county members, two of them women, to city board, to vote on county questions. For county without library, if separate library is established board has seven members, two appointed by commissioners, two appointed by county superintendent of schools, and three by county judge. Not more than two from one township.	
10c. on \$100 maximum.	County may contract with city board. No county representation on city board. No arrangement for counties without libraries.	By majority vote of electors.

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
MICHIGAN				
1917	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
MINNESOTA				
1919	Yes.	Yes, after election.	On petition of 100 free-holders.	Cities and towns with libraries.
Unsat- isfac- tory.				
MISSOURI				
1899	On petition of 100 taxpayers in city and 50 without.	No.	No.	No.
Unsat- isfac- tory.				
Pro- posed for next legis- lature.	Yes.	After election.	Required on petition of 25 taxpayers.	Towns with libraries ex- empt from tax and vote. May join, but property kept separate.
NEBRASKA				
1913	After election.	After favorable election, authorizing 1. establishment 2. levy	Nothing to compel elec- tion.	Cities or towns maintain- ing public library.
OHIO				
1898	Yes, in cities of 1st Apr.21 class (Cincinnati).			
1898	Yes, after bequest Apr.26 or contract. Van Wert and others.		No.	
Proposed for next legislature.		Yes.	No.	Tax from a city or dis- trict with library is to be distributed on plans made by county library board or city board. City or district may join if it de- sires. If disagreement, county judge decides.

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MIDDLE WEST

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Maximum 5c. on \$100.	May contract with existing library when commissioners appoint county school superintendent and two members to consult and advise with city board on expenditure of county funds. If new library is established, board of three members is appointed, superintendent of schools <i>ex officio</i> .			
Tax may be levied. Maximum, 10c. on \$100. Appropriation may be made and charged to whole county.	Contract may be made with existing library or libraries, or new board of five members appointed.			
Appropriation up to 3% of county revenue.	County court may contract.			
Maximum tax 20c. on \$100. Amount desired may be placed on ballot and may not be reduced.	Commissioners appoint county library board who run separate library or advise with library board of city in case of contract, on county matters. Commissioners decide on contract or separate library.	Must hold certificate from state board of library examiners.	County court decides location.	Same as establishment. In case city terminates contract, they get property back.
Maximum 5c. per \$100. Commissioners levy.	County council may contract with city board or may establish separate board of five members no one of them on county council. County commissioners may contract on such terms as they and city board agree.			
County commissioners shall make appropriation. Levy tax up to 5c. on \$100.	In charge of library board of contracting library.			
Commissioners levy maximum 5c. on \$100. All money subject to order of county library board.	Each county without library service for all citizens has library board of five chosen by county judge from ten names nominated by commissioners. County library board may enter into agreement with county commissioners for maintenance of county library and commissioners shall levy annual tax. County library board may contract with existing library or another library. Control of county service in charge of county library board.	Librarian must have certificate from state board of library examiners to consist of state librarian and two librarians of large public libraries chosen by state superintendent of education.		

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Law</i>	<i>Permissive</i>	<i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Election</i>	<i>Exempt</i>
SOUTH DAKOTA				
1917	After petition of 20% of voters. Exempted districts?	No.	No.	Cities and districts with public library tho these may join.
WISCONSIN				
1897	Yes.	No.	No.	No.
1899	Yes. County traveling library.	No.	No.	No.
Pro- posed law based on spe- cial Mil- waukee act of 1913.	Yes.	No.	No.	Districts which do not use.

The Akron Public Library Survey

AT the request of the Board of Trustees of the Akron Public Library, a report on the library was recently prepared by the Bureau of Municipal Research. This report has been sent to public officials and to a small group of prominent citizens, in the hope that they may wish to co-operate with the library board in improving and expanding the library service.

The library, which is the outgrowth of the Akron Library Association, organized in 1865, was taken over by the city in 1874, and a Carnegie building costing \$82,000 was ready for occupation in 1904.

In common with other municipal services, the library, according to this report, has failed to keep pace with the growth of the city, the appropriations made by the city for its support having been inadequate, and in one year (1911) falling even below the amount agreed upon by the City for operation when Mr. Carnegie gave the building.

While the city's population has increased 200% during the last decade, the number of volumes in the library shows an increase of only 40% and the circulation 25%. Per capita circulation in 1910 was 1.23 books, while in 1919 it was .56; 11% of the population borrowed books at the beginning of the decade and at the end only about 7%. The total appropriation for 1919 was \$20,362, while a per capita expenditure for library purposes proportionate to that of thirty-six cities in the United States (35¢) would require an expenditure of \$72,800.

The report goes on to point out the function of the library in the community, emphasizing the educational work of other cities in the state thru branch libraries—in Cleveland it has been estimated that one branch is necessary to every 25,000 to 40,000 population, or even less in the outlying scattered districts; deposit stations; delivery stations; and traveling and home libra-

MIDDLE WEST

<i>Tax determined</i>	<i>Governing Body</i>	<i>Librarian</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Disestablishment</i>
Maximum 5c. rate fixed by library board.	In case of contract with existing library board of contracting library is in charge and there is no county representation except as contract calls. In counties without libraries or where satisfactory contract cannot be made board of five is appointed by commissioners, two are women.			Any district wishing to maintain library of its own may be exempted from tax.
Appropriation.	If county appropriation equals one sixth of library's income, county shall have representative.			
Appropriation not over \$200.	Separate county board of five directors to work usually in charge of librarian of some public library.	Librarian salary not over \$50 per yr. and \$25 expenses.		
May be tax levy. May pay for service from general fund and recollect from districts affected.	County supervisors may create separate library board. May contract for service from existing library board. Milwaukee board charges 10c. per county circulation.	County station librarian paid 2½c. per circulation.		

William J. Hamilton

ries. Co-operation with schools is an increasingly important part of the modern library's work, and successful organizations for this work are outlined in this report.

Passing on to the resources within the city, one of the most important is the Municipal University Library, housed in a modern building, having a good book collection, open to the public, and willing to co-operate in every way possible with the public library and the business libraries of the rubber factories. Some efforts have been made between these institutions regarding co-operative cataloging and the building up of collections in engineering, chemistry, home economics, history, social science and general literature.

In April, 1919, Prof. Simmons of the University outlined a plan for building up, by joint co-operative action of the rubber companies and the University, a comprehensive scientific library intended primarily for the use of the chemical laboratories of the rubber industries and the

chemical laboratory of the University. The endorsed by a meeting of the chemical engineers of several companies, this plan has not materialized because at the time the large companies were asked to join, it was found that some of them had already formed plans for building up similar libraries in their own organizations.

The Akron Library Trustees Board has already taken several steps towards the formation of a comprehensive library program. One is to make a study of the library needs and of the library resources of the community. Another is the requesting from the city of a budget of \$131,000 for the year 1921, in the formation of which Librarian Hirshberg of Toledo, was consulted by the Board. This budget, which has been tentatively agreed to by the city administration, makes provision for the opening up of four branch libraries in rented rooms; \$30,000 are to be devoted to the purchase of new books; and the library staff at the main library will be enlarged to meet the service contemplated.

The report urges consideration of the following points: The location of new branches; some form of agreement with the Board of Education whereby provision for the erection of branch libraries in connection with new school buildings may be made; co-operative arrangements between the Library Board and the Board of Education for the establishment of well equipped libraries with trained librarians in all existing high schools; the establishment of a municipal reference library in the City Hall; the relation which is to exist between the

public library and the Municipal University Library; the relation which is to exist between the public library and the special libraries in industrial and business concerns; the extent to which the public library should go in the development of business libraries; the permanent location of the enlarged central library (this will become an important question in a short time); and questions of policy concerning the extension of library service to adjoining cities and thruout the county.

Dayton's Library Campaign

THE well-wishers of Dayton's Public Library have spent the summer vacation months in a virgorous campaign to move the Budget Commission to make a grant adequate for the support of the Library.

According to the law, the Library trustees must annually, during the month of May, certify to the Board of Education the amount of money needed for increasing, maintaining and operating the Library during the ensuing year. The Board of Education must then levy annually on each dollar of taxable property within the school district, in addition to all other levies authorized by law, such assessment (not exceeding one and a half mills) as shall be necessary to realize the sum so certified.

The Board of Education, having itself an insufficient appropriation, refused to certify a supplementary budget sufficient to maintain the Library. So all good Daytonians joined in a fight for the life of that good friend of the people.

The trustees, in a widely circulated letter, placed before the public the position of a willing staff, with salaries in arrears and with no assurance of even inadequate salaries for the future, and a book collection deteriorating thru use, and emphasized the fact that without an adequate budget the Library must close, since, under the law, it could not borrow, it could not levy taxes and it could not pile up deficits.

The pulpit urged public support for this most valuable public institution; the "movies" told the pathetic story of the young folks arriving in front of the library entrance only to find a large label which read "Library Closed"; and the press of all colors—*The News*, the *Herald* and *Journal*, the *Miami Valley Socialist* and all

Sunday papers—joined in whole-souled co-operation in educative publicity thru editorials, special articles and constructive handling of news.

The struggle came to an end on September 14th, when the Budget Commission allowed the Library the full amount asked for, namely, \$121,600. And the Library, by the way, is the only department of city or county which received the full appropriation asked.

Dayton is pleased with the result:

The *News* of September 15th "joins the citizenship of Dayton in thanking the Budget Commission of the county for making ample provision for the needs of the public libraries. Much credit . . . is due to Miss Doren, librarian, whose steadfastness and energetic campaign in behalf of the institutions have produced such satisfactory results. Miss Doren has demonstrated in an able manner her incontestable worth to the city and the *News* congratulates her and also the members of the Budget Commission on the happy ending of this vexatious problem. Public libraries have a right to conspicuous consideration in the affairs of Dayton, and this they now have been accorded." And the *Journal* says, "Others who are asking for funds may have to submit to a paring down of their budgets as a result of this action by the county Budget Commission. . . . Nevertheless, it is the consensus of opinion that the maintenance of the Public Library on an efficient working basis is of the utmost importance and something that cannot be disregarded. It was plainly the wish of the public that the Library budget be approved at its full amount, and the Budget Commission, in approving that budget, has only carried out the wishes of an overwhelming majority of the citizens."

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

OCTOBER 1, 1920



THE Enlarged Program campaign has suffered from a series of cumulated mistakes. The original Committee on Enlarged Program, tho acting within legal bounds, under authority of the Executive Board, rushed its all embracing plans giving opportunity for selection with such speed in its enthusiasm as to create reaction and division within the Association. It failed to discern the after-war reaction from liberal giving, and, despite the early experience with the Red Cross publicity experts, planned over-large expenditures for publicity purposes. The Association at the Chicago special conference gave the Enlarged Program a vote of support, but this proved half-hearted and ineffective and the limitation of the campaign to June 30 was another miscalculation. Then came the protesting memorialists with a new apple of discord and the Association accepted their plan of devoting half of the subscription to endowment purposes, which did not prove a stimulant to public giving. The second committee on Enlarged Program did the best it could but its final report makes a sorry showing of funds actually in hand or pledged, tho many states report organizations hopeful of future success. Thus the new Executive Board has been confronted with the most difficult problem ever placed before the A. L. A. It is making a strong endeavor to redeem the situation by repaying from the second war service fund to the first, which is entirely under its control, the sum advanced for the second campaign expenses, and paying the balance thus obtained into the A. L. A. treasury. Tho this is robbing Peter to pay Paul it has legally bettered the fiscal situation, under the advice of competent counsel. The subscriptions so far received or pledged more than make good and at least the decks are cleared for a fresh start.

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THE Lake Placid meeting had from John Foster Carr a rousing shake-up, tho he rather over-stated the difficulties within the A. L. A., and this with the appeal of the Executive Board should have the effect of stimulating the campaign toward success. Probably little can be done before election day, which may be followed by another reaction

as to public activities. Nevertheless every effort should be made between election and the Christmas holidays, when the public should come into a generous mood, to make the appeal effective and lay a positive foundation for A. L. A. work in the future. It is quite possible that the campaign may be renewed next year under more favorable circumstances, but that is no reason to give up efforts this year. Therefore let us again look forward to an united effort throughout the country to back up the new Executive Board in its difficult task and assure for the A. L. A. the continuation of its splendid war record into the piping times of peace for which we may again hope when the clouds of to-day have cleared away. The suggestions of Mr. Carr for changes within the A. L. A. are well worth discussion and we will return to this subject later, meantime inviting letters from members of the profession in regard to them.

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LIBRARY Week at Lake Placid was, as is usual with the New York State meetings, a noteworthy and delightful occasion, with a banner attendance of 300. Tho happily the program was not over filled, the days were strenuous with pleasure as well as work. The program was not the less interesting because it was largely untechnical in character, and this year the stress was laid in good part upon relations of the publishing trade, to which the presence of the Book Caravan lent additional interest. William Webster Ellsworth, who has utilized his long experience with the Century Company to make himself a popular lecturer on books and authors, told of his "Forty Years of Publishing," and Frederic G. Melcher made his debut in the new rôle of executive secretary of the National Association of Book Publishers, recently organized, in dealing with "The Broader Vision in the Publishing and Selling of Books." In this connection it should be stated that Mr. Melcher, while giving a large part of his time and energy to the new publishers' organization during its formative period, will in his continuing relations with the R. R. Bowker Company concentrate his work on book-trade publications and will be released from editorial connection with the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

There are sometimes questions, for instance as to book discounts, on which the book-trade view and the library view are diverse and competitive, in respect to which the LIBRARY JOURNAL must of course, voice the view of the library profession beyond cavil. It would be unfortunate if, in the minds of those not knowing the personnel involved, there might be fear that a free expression of such view might seem to be hampered thru connection with the working executive of a publishers' association, however unwarranted such fear might be in the present instance. The LIBRARY JOURNAL has always been and will always be maintained, while under direction of the present editor, free from commercial and extraneous influences, and while issued from the same office as book-trade publications, will present with entire independence the point of view of the library profession. Indeed it has been recognized that a common knowledge of both fields has been of use in obtaining for both sides a broader and fairer view each of the other, to which those who know Mr. Melcher will feel sure that in the new relationship he will contribute effectively from the publishing side, as the scope of his address in Library Week indicated. It is gratifying indeed that in the new publishers' association the library point of view can be presented with such knowledge and sympathy as are assured by Mr. Melcher's relations with the library world.

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IT is refreshing indeed to come upon such a "wake up" in library affairs as Akron, Ohio, is showing. The Rubber City, untiring tho always tired, has trebled its population in the census decade from under 70,000 in 1910 to over 200,000 in 1920. An investigation of library conditions has been made by its Bureau of Municipal Research, which reports that the Akron library has been almost at a standstill compared with other municipal libraries of like rank while the city itself has been pushing forward. In 1904 the library moved into the present Carnegie building for which \$82,000 had been given, in 1910 the library appropriation was but \$8470, including \$1100 salary for the librarian, and in 1911 actually fell below the ten per cent guarantee of \$8200. The library appropriation was \$10,000 for 1917, and thereafter jumped to \$15,000 in 1918, to \$20,000 in 1919, and, by the current budget, to \$33,000 for 1920, with a librarian's salary of \$2400. The Bureau pointed out that this advance by no means sufficed for a city of Akron's enterprise and importance and Mr. Hirshberg of Toledo was called in to compare Akron's

library status with that of corresponding cities. As a result the library board now presents a comprehensive program involving a budget of \$131,000 which will provide for the opening of four branch libraries, the expenditure of \$10,000 additional for books in the main library, and \$20,000 in the branches, and an increase in the library staff to match the new developments. The board also announced an intention to obtain a librarian of large experience and high rank to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Egerton. Later it hopes to secure funds for the housing of the four branches in permanent buildings. This is "going some" but it is not out of keeping with the pace which Akron has set for itself in other respects, and the example is to be commended to other cities which, tho they cannot show the same per cent of growth, ought nevertheless to match the library spirit here displayed. Meantime Dayton, where an inadequate budget made the closing of the library a threatened possibility has been redeemed from this danger and put at the fore-front again by the action of the Budget Commission in appropriating for immediate library needs the full amount of \$121,600 asked by the library board. It is quite possible that the crisis may have the happy reaction of emphasizing to Dayton citizens the value of their library and increasing appreciation and use of its service. It is to be hoped that Ohio may soon avail itself of the privileges of the county library law planned for it, which endeavors to utilize to the best advantage the experience of other states in this field. The indications indeed are that Ohio may soon rival its sister state and neighbor, Indiana, as the banner library state of the mid-west.

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STANDARDIZATION and certification have received important impetus from the action of the A. L. A. Executive Board in emphasizing this subject as a prime feature of the Enlarged Program and from the report of the special committee to the New York State Association, approved practically without dissent. This report presents a schedule for the personal budget of a women librarian, which would provide further evidence that the librarian should have not less pay than the teacher. Its more important proposals, however, are embodied in the proposed act, authorizing the Regents to provide standards for library service for free public libraries, the non-acceptance of which would forfeit state library grants. These grants are now for books but it is further proposed that there should be grants for certified library service ranging from \$25 to \$350 per year in four grades of libraries,

which if utilized thruout the state would not outreach a maximum of \$35,000 per year. The payment would be conditioned on the raising of a multiple of this grant for the librarian's salary, which would have the effect of keeping salaries at least as high as \$450 in the smallest library and \$2100 in those of higher grade. The scheme does not for the present cover library assistants, but it may be reckoned that an ad-

vance at the top would effect an advance all along the line. The Association by its vote in accepting the report appeals to all librarians in New York state to put their shoulders to the wheel in obtaining from the legislature the necessary legislation which if achieved would have a most helpful influence in doing justice to library service thruout the country.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

THE BUSINESS LIBRARIAN

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The letter from "Anonymous" in the September 1st issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was so fair in tone and had so many interesting observations upon present-day problems in the library profession, that I should like to add a few observations from my own experience.

The old-fashioned librarian who went into library work "because of the love of books and the desire to serve," in my experience, has not altogether disappeared. Rather, the love of books, the information they contain, and the desire to make this knowledge available, is on the increase. How else can we account for the large number of self-sacrificing workers in public and special libraries thruout the country?

Nor is the librarian who enters the field of business to be looked upon as a renegade from the profession or lacking in appreciation of professional ideals. It is true that the change may represent some increase in remuneration, but there are plenty of losses of other kinds to be made up.

If our public libraries are in many instances unable to pay adequate salaries, it is not because the service rendered is poor or unnecessary. It is rather due to the fact that the average citizen and business man has failed to realize the scope and value of library service and for this reason objects to the increase of library appropriations.

In the increasing number of business, or special, librarians in American commercial life our public libraries are gaining a definite benefit. These men and women are bringing a new idea of professional service into the world of business and they are gradually teaching the business executive the importance of standardized methods and the use of accurate information as a basis for business decisions.

Every concern that secures the services of a special librarian is at once brought into closer contact with local public library facilities, and

sooner or later this new relationship bears fruit in the form of an increased realization of the ideals and services rendered by the public library.

But what of the special librarian hemmed in by the narrow walls of business prejudice and lack of appreciation and understanding of library needs and library methods? The librarian who accepts a business connection may receive a higher salary, but once installed he may find that he is expected alone to handle a task which in a public library would be handled only with the aid of a considerable staff of trained assistants.

The librarian in business has to learn to stand alone. Mayhap for several years he is forced to regulate his work in accordance with the whims of executives who have but the faintest appreciation of the task to be accomplished. During this period the librarian must "bow with the storm," at the same time being on the alert at every minute to perfect the character of his service and to "sell" his superiors as to its importance.

There are compensations of course but of these increased remuneration perhaps plays the least significant part. There are some minds in our profession best adapted to work which calls for a broad general knowledge of the field of literature, and there are others which are only happy when concentrating upon the intricacies of a specialized field of knowledge.

The business librarian must be primarily a specialist. He restricts himself first, let us say, to the one subject Rubber, and then again, primarily, to the rubber products manufactured by the concern with which he is connected. Frequent contact with the literature of this specialized subject may in time make of him an expert and he will reach that enviable position where his suggestions may be sufficiently valuable to result in savings to his company and cheaper commodities for the general public.

As one who has had frequent contact with

both public and special librarians it has been borne upon me with increasing insistence that only thru the closest sort of co-operation can the highest results be obtained, for our profession and for the public service in general. This sort of co-operation can only be obtained thru the continual pledging of our efforts to the realization of the professional ideals to which "Anonymous" refers.

ANONYMOUS THE SECOND.

"A 'REAL CHANCE' TO BETTER CONDITIONS"

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I have noticed much space given over in the JOURNAL of late to urging upon Library Directors the necessity of giving their employees opportunity for self expression, and the need for directing the activity of employees. Dr. Bostwick writes in the August BOOKMAN of the coming "Socialization of the Library" and illustrates as far as it concerns the staff by remarking that the lunch rooms and locker-rooms are controlled absolutely by the staff.

This may be a remarkable advancement for St. Louis. It would be interesting to know how many other public libraries have "caught up" to this advanced position. It seems to me that all this talk of supplying opportunity for self-expression, etc., smacks of paternalism. It further indicates a condition in libraries that few can view with pride.

In your issue of September 1st, "Under Thirty" writes "The juniors hear talk . . . of discountenancing unions without supplying any real chance for organizing for betterment." What kind of a "real chance" does "Under Thirty" wish to have supplied? If the "Under Thirties" and the juniors really wish a "real chance" to better conditions, not only for themselves but for those who will come after them, they will find that chance in the trade union movement. There too, they will find that "new spirit" that "Under Thirty" is seeking to have supplied at small cost by the "leaders."

TILLOAH SQUIRES, President.

Library Employees' Union 15590,

463 Central Park West, New York City.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

The following abbreviations are used:

- A. Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.
- C. California State Library School.
- C.P. Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh.
- D. Drexel Library School.
- I. University of Illinois Library School.
- L.A. Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library.
- N. Y. P. L. Library School of the New York Public Library.
- N.Y.S. New York State Library School.
- P. Pratt Institute School of Library Science.
- R. Riverside Library School.
- S. Simmons College School of Library Science.
- S.L. St. Louis Library School.
- Syr. Syracuse University Library School.
- W. Wisconsin University Library School.
- W.R. Western Reserve Library School.
- Wash. University of Washington Library School.

ABBOTT, M. Jessamine, R. 1917, librarian of the Citrus Experiment Station of the University of California, Riverside, on leave of absence, is employed at the Oregon Agricultural College Library at Corvallis.

ALLEN, Maude E., N.Y.S. 1915-16, reference librarian, Detroit Board of Education will give part of her time as instructor in the Training Class of the Detroit Public Library.

BILLINGSLEY, Mary F., I. 1908, of the Kansas City Railways Company, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Peru, Neb.

CARROLL, Elise, S. 1920, appointed librarian of the Henry Ford Hospital Library, Detroit, Michigan.

CILLEY, Lillie, I. 1917, appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Chardon, Neb.

COFFIN, Helen, librarian at Corona, Calif., appointed librarian at March Field, the United States aviation school at Riverside, Calif.

DAILEY, Lilla B., R. 1915, recently released from war work in Washington, is acting librarian at the Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside (Calif.).

DICE, J. Howard, N.Y.S., 1913, assistant to the director of libraries for the War Department, resigned to accept the librarianship of the University of Pittsburgh.

DICK, Grace I., of the Tulare County (Calif.) Free Library has been appointed cataloger of Mills College Library, Oakland, Calif.

DIXON, Vera, P. 1912, acting librarian of the Iowa State College, appointed to organize a school library system under the Board of Education at Des Moines.

EDINBURG, Edith, is librarian of the Modesto High School Library, Modesto, Calif.

EMMEL, Dorothy, P. 1919, assistant in the children's department at Pratt Institute Free Li-

brary, appointed librarian of the Millbrook (N. Y.) Public Library.

FINNEY, Florence G., P. 1917, assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library at State College, Pa., has been made librarian of the Englewood, N. J., Public Library.

FLOWER, Gretchen, formerly librarian of the Tehama County Free Library, Red Bluff, is now librarian of the Tulare County Free Library, Visalia, Calif.

FORD, Charlotte, S. 1918, appointed head of the filing department of the Goldwyn Picture Corporation, New York City.

FRENCH, L. Ruth, S. 1908, made librarian of the Albion, Michigan, Public Library.

GEROULD, James Thayer, recently librarian of the University of Minnesota appointed librarian of the University of Princeton.

GRACE, Louise, librarian of the Butzel Branch of the Detroit Public Library, has become research librarian of the William N. Albee Co., a sales promotion advertising agency in the Marquette Building, Detroit.

GRAHAM, Geraldine, L. A. 1918, appointed librarian of the Tehama County (Calif.) with headquarters at Red Bluff.

GREENMAN, Edward D., N.Y.S. 1909, appointed vice-director of the New York State Bureau of Municipal Information, Albany.

HENRY, Elizabeth, I. 1918, appointed head cataloger of the University of Oklahoma, at Norman.

HERTELL, Helen D., for the past two years assistant librarian at the Lewistown (Me.) Public Library, appointed assistant librarian at the College of Business Administration, Boston University.

HEWITT, Edna, appointed librarian of the Sutter County Free Library, Yuba City, Calif.

HILLIS, Madalene S., librarian of the South Side Branch Library, Omaha, Neb., and a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School, became librarian of the Library of the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska, Omaha, on September 13th.

HODGE, Flora A., of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, appointed Reference Librarian of the University of North Dakota.

LANCEFIELD, Hilda M., N.Y.S. 1916, first assistant, N. Albina branch, Portland Library Association, became librarian of the Washington High School of Portland, September 1.

LAWSON, Sarah, I. 1917-18, appointed librarian of the Madison (S. D.) Public Library.

MCCARTY, Harriet D., P. 1898, has resigned the librarianship at Sewickley, Pa., to become librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank at Charleston, S. C.

NORTHEY, Della F., I. 1911, appointed librarian of the Mankato (Minn.) Public Library.

OGLE, Rachel M., N.Y.S., 1915-16, appointed librarian of Franklin College Library, Franklin, Ind.

PADDOCK, Alice M., N.Y.S. 1906-07, librarian of the Public Library of Jamestown, N. D., resigned to take charge of one of the branches of the Portland, Ore., Library Association.

REGNART, Ora M., appointed librarian of the San Benito County Free Library, Hollister, Calif.

ROBIE, Amelia H., P. 1914, has taken charge of the children's room in the main library at Portland, Oregon.

ROWE, Alice, S. 1916, appointed reference librarian of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

RUMSEY, Lulu, R. 1915, recently of the California Polytechnic High School of San Luis Obispo, appointed librarian of the Anahiem Union High School at Anahiem, Calif.

RUSSELL, Helen, S. 1916, resigned from the Jubilee Branch, Buffalo, to become librarian of the Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School.

SAMPSON, Elizabeth, S. 1918, for the past two years a member of the Simmons College Library School staff, appointed assistant librarian at the North Carolina College for Women, Greensboro, North Carolina.

SCHECK, Alice, L. A. 1913, appointed librarian of the First National Bank at Los Angeles.

SEYMOUR, Ruth, appointed librarian of the State Normal School Library, San Francisco.

STILES, Jane, is in charge of the adult work of the "Your Home" Library, Johnson City, N. Y., and Ruth Hoffman of the work with children.

WELLS, Edith, of the Hospital Department A. L. A. Library War Service, has resigned to accept a secretarial position with the Women's Municipal League of New York City.

WOOD, Margaret, S. 1917, appointed an assistant in library science at the Simmons College Library School, Boston, Mass.

ZACHERT, Adeline B., director of the extension work of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library will sail on October 23rd to spend some months organizing libraries in the Virgin Islands, and on her return in January will become director of school libraries for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The following letter has been issued to the members by the Executive Board of the A. L. A.:

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 25, 1920.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

The new Executive Board is confronted by a responsibility that has never before faced an Executive Board of the A. L. A. We have had precipitated upon us, thru no choice of our own, a three-fold responsibility. We have the inheritance from the War Service Committee, which is considerable. We have the inheritance of the Enlarged Program Committee, which seems to be peculiarly perplexing. And we have the regular A. L. A. activities.

In the funds that were turned over to the Executive Board by the War Service Committee there was some money which had come from the first campaign, and over which the A. L. A. has complete control. Most of the War Service balance, however, was from the second (that is, the United War Work) campaign, the use of which was, and to a considerable extent is, under the control of the Committee of Eleven, which has the final decision as to the expenditures of the war fund balances of all the seven organizations associated in the second (U. W. W.) campaign.

The Executive Board has secured legal opinion and approval to use the money derived from the first campaign in liquidating a part of the loan to the Committee on Enlarged Program as will be seen in this statement.

At the first meeting of the present Executive Board, June 7th, in Colorado Springs, there were present: Miss Tyler, President, Mr. Meyer, First Vice-President, Miss Krause, Second Vice-President, Miss Tobitt, Mr. Utley, Mr. Milam, Secretary, Miss Bogle, Assistant Secretary, and upon invitation, Mr. Carlton, Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee.

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct the Chairman of the Enlarged Program Committee to inform the regional and state directors that upon the discontinuance of the Enlarged Program Committee, July 15th, the appeals for funds shall continue and their organization be kept intact.

It was also voted that the Chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program be authorized to arrange for the continuance of such organization and publicity employees to September first as may be necessary, with the understanding that the expenses must come within the limits of the appropriations made for campaign purposes.

The selection of a sponsor for the launching of the U. S. Shipping Board Vessel, which is to be named A. L. A., was left in the hands of the President.

Mr. George B. Utley was appointed to succeed Miss Tobitt and Miss Josephine A. Rathbone was appointed to succeed herself on the Publishing Board.

Mr. Utley, Mr. A. S. Root, and Mr. H. W. Carver were appointed as a Finance Committee.

A Committee (later called the Committee on Ways and Means) was appointed "to continue the activities of the Enlarged Program Committee's appeal for funds." Mr. Adam Strohm, Mr. A. S. Root, and Miss

Louise B. Krause were appointed.

A committee consisting of Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, and Miss Edith Tobitt was appointed to consider the transfer of Library War Service activities to governmental or other agencies, with instructions to report at the September meeting of the Board.

The President of the Association was empowered to employ the services of a counsellor at law to advise the Executive Board on all matters on which the Executive Board may wish to secure legal authority.

The second meeting was held July 15-16, 1920, in New York City.

Present: Miss Tyler, President, Miss Krause, Messrs. Root, Strohm, Meyer, Dana, and Secretary Milam.

Mr. Carlton presented the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program (which is printed separately). The report was received and the Committee discharged. No action was taken on the recommendation made in the report.

Mr. Milam was added to the Committee appointed June 7th, to consider the transfer of A. L. A. activities in continuation of Library War Service to governmental or other agencies, and

It was voted that the Committee be instructed to report a detailed recommendation to the September meeting of the Executive Board, looking to the termination of the Library War Service on January 1, 1921, and that pending this report, no new enterprises be undertaken.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE BUDGET

It was voted that the following Library War Service budget from July 1 to December 31, 1920, be adopted as a basis for operations until the next meeting:

<i>Estimated Income</i>	
Balance General Director's account	\$ 7,741.13
In hands librarians and agents	70,896.58
Total General Director's account	\$78,637.71
Balance American Security and Trust Co., Cash	30,614.67
Liberty Bonds, W. S. Stamps, etc.	211,835.75
Total, American Security and Trust Co.	242,450.42
Due from Committee on Enlarged Program	202,340.00
Total	\$523,428.13

Note:

If Liberty Bonds are sold at 15 per cent. loss, deduct about \$32,000. If Committee on E. P. does not return campaign funds, deduct \$202,340.

<i>Estimated Expenditures</i>	
Hospital service and books for the blind	
Hospital	\$35,000
Blind	5,000
	\$40,000.00
Merchant Marine	65,000.00
Ex-Service Men	35,000.00
Industrial War Work	10,000.00

Paris Headquarters	20,000.00
Insular Possessions and other Overseas	20,000.00
Navy	5,000.00
Headquarters expense and general departments	55,000.00

Total \$250,000.00

The Board authorized the Secretary, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the Treasurer to make tentative arrangements for the transfer of War Service Funds to the Treasurer of the Association; voted, \$80,000 for Library War Service operating expenses during July and August, and authorized the sale of certain securities held for the Library War Service fund. At the request of the General Director, the title of General Director was abolished and the authority and duties involved in that office were vested in the Secretary of the A. L. A.

REGULAR A. L. A. BUDGET

On the recommendation of Chairman Utley of the Finance Committee (by letter) concurred by Dr. Root, the following Revised and Supplementary Budget was approved:

July 1 to December 31, 1920			
	Estimated Income, 12 Months	Income, Jan. 1 to June 30	Estimated Income July 1 to Dec. 31
Membership dues, Annual	\$11,000.0	\$9,816.25	\$1,000.00
Income Endowment Fund	400.00	200.00	200.00
Income Carnegie Fund	4,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Appropriation Committee on Enlarged Program	1,200.00	600.00	600.00
Appropriation Library War Service	3,300.00	1,853.50	1,446.00
Appropriation Library War Service			5,000.00
Interest	80.00	37.58	42.00
Sale of Publications	12,000.00	6,332.81	5,667.00
Sale of Books (Review copies)	900.00	450.00	450.00
Membership (Life) ..		250.00	
Balance, January 1, 1920 ..		5,508.03	
Balance, July 1, 1920..			4,947.22
	\$33,380.00	\$27,048.17	\$21,852.22
	Estimated Expen- ditures 1920	Expended Jan.-June 30, inc.	Estimated Expen- ditures July 1- Dec. 31, 1920
Bulletin	\$1,800.00	\$3,819.01	\$3,000.00
Conference	1,200.00	932.65	267.00
Committees	800.00	269.41	500.00
Salaries	10,750.00	5,984.82	6,295.00
Supplies	600.00	456.58	400.00
Postage, Telephone	600.00	315.08	300.00
Miscellaneous	500.00	272.44	275.00
Contingencies	1,730.00		1,000.00
Travel (Executive Board)	400.00		
Travel (Others)	400.00	1,018.15	400.00
Publishing Board			
Interest from Carnegie Fund	4,500.00	2,000.00	2,500.00
Sale of Publications	10,100.00	6,782.81	3,317.00
*Treasurer's balance..			3,598.22
Endowment		250.00	
Balance, July 1		4,947.22	
	\$33,380.00	\$27,048.17	\$21,852.22

*Reverted Balances of Several Years.

The President and the Secretary were authorized to be in attendance at the Fall meeting of the Council of the National Information Bureau in Washington, and the Secretary was officially delegated as a member of the Council.

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, previously appointed by the General Director to be director of the American Library in Paris, Inc., and European Representative of the A. L. A., was authorized to represent the A. L. A. at the Brussels Conference of the Institut International de Bibliographie, and at the Norwich meeting of the British Library Association.

It was voted that Headquarters endeavor to arrange to have a suitable person at such state meetings of Associations as requested, at the cost of those respective Associations, if possible.

It was voted that the President and Secretary be authorized to arrange for a mid-winter meeting of the Council in Chicago during the holiday season.

It was voted that the Executive Board instruct its Committee on Ways and Means, acting thru and with the advice of the Secretary, to reduce the employees and expenses of the campaign organization as rapidly as possible; to eliminate them entirely as soon as it may be feasible in the interests of the Association, and

That the Committee report at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Inasmuch as the report of the Enlarged Program Committee (mailed herewith) showed a considerable deficit the Board sought to adequately meet this with such unassigned funds as are under its control. After a careful study of the War Service funds, as shown in the final (3rd) Report of the War Service Committee, the following action was taken:

It was voted (1) That the balance available of the First War Service Fund, namely cash \$5,511.90 and Bonds \$350.00, be paid on the loan made to the Committee on Enlarged Program, from the Second Library War Service Fund.

(2) That the loan from the First Library War Service Fund to the Committee on Enlarged Program, namely \$52,340.00, be cancelled.

(3) That the sum expended by the Library War Finance Committee for the expenses of the Second Library War Service Campaign, namely \$79,063.79, be charged against the Second Library War Service Fund, and credited to the First Library War Service Fund.

(4) That, when so credited, the amount (\$79,063.79) be used to repay the loan to the Committee on Enlarged Program from the Second Library War Service Fund.

This action, the legality of which has been confirmed by attorneys consulted by the President, has the effect of paying \$137,265.69 of the campaign expenses with moneys in the first fund, thus liquidating the loan to that extent. (There will be a slight decrease in this sum because of the loss on Liberty Bonds when sold.)

It was voted that \$25,000 from the Campaign Expense Fund be paid back to the Library War Service Fund.

The written opinion of the attorneys, Messrs. Chapman, Cutler and Parker of Chicago is on file at Headquarters office and typed copy will be sent to any member who especially desires to examine it. We briefly quote from it as follows: "We are convinced that it is the duty of the Association, both in law and in good morals, to repay to the first fund the moneys advanced by it for the prosecution of the second campaign, and to devote any moneys now in its hands or coming to it in return for funds advanced, to the discharge of its obligations incurred in the prosecution of the third (E. P.) campaign."

The Board authorized the transfer of the Campaign Expense Funds from the retiring chairman of the Committee on Enlarged Program to the Treasurer of the Association, at such time as is convenient to both parties, in accordance with the rules that prevail in such matters, and

That, pending this transaction, the disbursement of this money remain in the same hands in which it has heretofore been.

It was voted that the final report of the Enlarged Program Committee, which is authorized to be printed, shall be issued at once as a leaflet to be mailed directly to the A. L. A. Members, accompanied by a report of the proceedings of this Executive Board meeting, signed by the Secretary and President, with such other material as the President may think advisable.

THE OUTLOOK

The Board believes that there are hopeful possibilities for the immediate future calling for the united support and active endeavor of every member of the A. L. A. The spirit and traditions of our organization and the challenge of the present day should be sufficient stimulus to urge immediate effort in many directions especially the following:

1. Securing a larger membership, thru the personal efforts of each member. Numbers are convincing evidence of a genuine professional spirit in an organization. Let each member add at least one person to the Membership thru personal invitation.
2. Placing professional standards of librarianship on a sounder basis thru the creation of a National Board of Certification and Standardization which shall be a stabilizing factor in grading and dignifying library service and improving library salaries.
3. Recruiting for library service by interesting promising young men and women who have the personal and educational requisites in library work.
4. Strengthening the helpful service that is rendered by the Headquarters office as rapidly as the revenues from membership and other sources admit.
 - (a) Developing the Employment Bureau in rendering practical service to both libraries and librarians.
 - (b) Extending aid to undeveloped states, where library sentiment and support should be promoted and encouraged, library legislation and adequate support for libraries, secured.
 - (c) Giving information, advice and encouragement on all phases of library work thru correspondence or personal visits in response to requests.
5. Keeping open the channels for contributions and subscriptions to the A. L. A. thru the active interest and efforts of librarians who will set forth, with the aid of Headquarters, the needs and opportunities for extending the service of books to every community, to the end that the publicity secured and the work done by librarians and others throughout the country may yield the largest possible results.

In all the A. L. A. work the officers of the Association urge your sympathetic interest, your suggestions, and your help.

(Signed) ALICE S. TYLER, *President*.

(Signed) CARL H. MILAM, *Secretary*.

THE STATUS OF THE "BOOKS FOR EVERYBODY" CAMPAIGN AS REPORTED BY THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS ON JULY 15TH

The status of the campaign at the time of the presentation of the final report of the Committee on Enlarged Program to the Executive Board (July 15th) was as given below. The figures show the total of cash in hand and pledges for the respective states, in the great majority of cases the whole or the greater part has been already collected. The grand total has since reached a higher figure, being as we go to press somewhat over \$68,000.

ALABAMA. Peter A. Brannon. Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. "Difficult to organize at this season. The prolongation of campaign until December will be helpful. Will do work during summer months in connection with my official duties." \$50.

ARIZONA. Estelle Luttrell. "Work will be pushed in the Fall. Too hot in summer in this section." Local mining companies interested. \$100.

ARKANSAS. Daisy Deloney. "It will take some time to educate the people. Personal visits bring results. American Legion interested, want libraries established in their community houses. General interest in libraries. Work will continue." \$300.

CALIFORNIA. Charles S. Greene. "Situation slowed up account A. L. A. difficulties. New State Director appointed. Promise better news." Mr. Ferguson of the State Library is Regional Director. \$500.

COLORADO. Will take up work in the Fall.

CONNECTICUT. No State Director. Regional Director says: "I believe the campaign can be put over but it means persistent effort and constant encouragement to the faint hearted. Connecticut Library Commission will undertake during August and September to bring the matter to the attention of the Library Trustees."

DELAWARE. Daniel Corbit, Chairman. Lately organized. "The State Library Commission has endorsed the Enlarged Program. No active work before September. The members of the Commission will act as Directors."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Lewis Barrington, Chairman. The campaign has not been successful on account of local circumstances, but it is believed by library leaders in Washington that it can be made more of a success in the Fall, and that certain prominent local librarians have become definitely interested in the success of the campaign. \$300.

FLORIDA. Joseph F. Marron. "Some cities have sent in full amount of the expected sums. Prospects for full amount fair. Many counties unable to make campaign now, but feel hopeful for Fall activity." \$825.04.

GEORGIA. C. Seymour Thompson. Mr. Thompson, the State Director, underwent a serious operation. Mr. Duncan Burnet the Regional Director writes:—"I am State Directing in Georgia, also local Director here. Thompson put us down for \$500 which we will, of course, get. The interesting thing is how much more. I hope it will be all as easy as this." \$671.

IDAHO. Ruth Cowgill. "The amounts subscribed are small because Idaho is not a rich state but the response in almost every locality has been most hearty and sympathetic. I am sorry that we cannot finish in the time first appointed, but by Fall I am pretty

- sure we shall have raised our amount, and have introduced the American Library Association and the library idea into every part of the state." \$1,099.
- ILLINOIS. "The ground has not yet been scratched." \$1,400.
- INDIANA. Charles E. Rush. "Indiana will do her share. Only one unfavorable report. We are at work." \$2,010.
- IOWA. Quotation from the *Des Moines Tribune*, June 15, 1920: "A Book for everybody Campaign will soon be launched in Iowa by the A. L. A. and directly carried on by the Iowa Library Commission. The Iowa Campaign has been delayed for want of a State Director according to Miss Julia Robinson, Secretary of the State Commission. The National Association which recently met at its annual conference intends to promote good reading thru books and libraries by creating a public sentiment in favor of libraries. Miss Alice Tyler, formerly Secretary of the Iowa State Library Commission was elected President of the American Library Association at the annual conference."
- KANSAS. John B. Heffelfinger, Vice-President, Security National Bank, Arkansas City, Kansas. "You have asked us for \$16,000. We expect to send you \$20,000, but you must give us time." \$500.
- KENTUCKY. (State Director not appointed.) New effort will be made in the Fall.
- LOUISIANA. Louise Singley (in charge). Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. "Am procuring representative backing for Louisiana. As concrete evidence of interest I have been given contributions when asking only for endorsement. One to the amount of \$100.00. We shall not have a great deal of trouble in getting a fair sum." \$200.
- MAINE. Henry E. Dunnack. "I intend to continue the movement and will spare no effort to make it a complete success. Expect entire amount." \$960.
- MARYLAND. C. E. Hood (in charge). "It will be hard work but believe we will get our quota in Fall."
- MASSACHUSETTS. John Moulton. "The organization is shaping itself well but there will be no organization effected until Fall. The majority of librarians reporting are hopeful. The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs turned down several appeals for endorsement, including the Red Cross, and cordially endorsed this movement." \$1,082.
- MINNESOTA. It is understood that all library employees are state employees and barred by law from making appeals for funds. Effort will be made to have appeal made by others.
- MISSISSIPPI. W. F. Marshall. Late in organizing owing to death of Regional Director. Organization going on and will continue in the Fall.
- MISSOURI. Harold L. Wheeler. "Will keep at it. Difficult work. Some local library people hold the view the libraries are all bunk, and that Carnegie was a fool, etc. All the more reason for the Enlarged Program." \$220.
- MONTANA. Elizabeth Powell. "The last legislature passed a new law causing a decrease of appropriation which seriously crippled libraries. I still hope that Montana will be able to help." \$142.95.
- NEBRASKA. Regional Director making new effort to enlist participation of leading Nebraska libraries.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE. L. S. Edwards. "All things considered I am getting along quite well with the organization. Some towns have exceeded their quotas. Some are not ready to report yet. Other counties are organizing." \$396.18.
- NEW JERSEY. L. R. Morris—Acting State Director. Just started.
- NEW MEXICO. Evelyn Shuler. "Work will be pushed in the Fall."
- NEW YORK. Dr. Frederick W. Betts. Quiet work going on in State. Amounts received from various libraries not before known to have been working. Larger cities will work in Fall with hope of local leaders for success. Mr. Yust in Rochester promises some help in the Fall. (Quotation from Mr. Walter L. Brown.) "We have by no means given up the idea and hope ultimately to stand with the faithful." \$22,297.
- NORTH CAROLINA. Mary B. Palmer. The State Director resigned on account of ill health. Has appointed a successor. The State Treasurer, a banker, advises holding campaign in Fall with fair hope of success. In spite of difficulties report \$520.00 collected. \$520.
- NORTH DAKOTA. Winnie Bucklin. Work suspended for Summer. Will continue in Fall. \$310.
- OHIO. Carl P. P. Vitz. "I see nothing to it but to keep at the job until we have a creditable performance on record for Ohio. Things can be pushed next Fall thru County libraries, County School Superintendents, Federations of Women's Clubs, and Community Chests." (Quotation from Mr. Wheeler of Youngstown) "We will get our money from this burg somehow." \$12,925.37.
- OKLAHOMA. Ruby Canton. "Full amount plainly visible." \$2,150.
- OREGON. Faint hope that work will be undertaken in the Fall.
- PENNSYLVANIA. Anna A. MacDonald. "I expect to get total amount. We will interest labor and all regular organizations." (Quotation from Mr. Leete) "Anxious not to lose any chance of success. Pittsburgh might as well be included in all plans." \$200.
- RHODE ISLAND. Herbert O. Brigham. "Many librarians have failed to give adequate support. Not advisable to continue. This applies to general drive, but it is our intention to follow up large financial prospects." \$753.97.
- SOUTH CAROLINA. Robert M. Kennedy. Will carry on campaign in Fall on advice of Local Directors who state they can easily raise the amounts in their different localities. \$249.
- SOUTH DAKOTA. Hiram E. Beebe. Campaign delayed owing to local circumstances. State Director, a banker, will carry on campaign in the Fall.
- TENNESSEE. State Director resigned on account of ill health.
- TEXAS. Julia Ideson. "We shall not be able to continue the work in this region before Fall, but hope to have work pushed thru the Summer months, and taken up with renewed vigor when everyone settles down after vacations." \$500.
- UTAH. Mary Elizabeth Downey. "The campaign will be a success when developed as a civic problem thru High and Junior Schools of the State. We shall have to push it off until the opening of school, and there is no question but at that time we will meet with success all over the state."
- VERMONT. Rebecca W. Wright. State Director resigned due to leaving the State. New Director will take up work in the Fall. \$273.14.
- VIRGINIA. Henry R. McIlwaine. "We propose to continue to work until satisfactory results are obtained." \$1,000.
- WASHINGTON. Judson Toll Jennings. "In campaigns for three different movements more has been collected for the A. L. A. than any one of the others and the work not all done yet." "An exhibit in the main

lobby of one of the libraries attended by an assistant brought in \$170.00 in two days."—Seattle. The work will continue. \$4,370.

WEST VIRGINIA. Clifford R. Myers. "I have decided to stick to my post. The movement seems to be gaining ground. Local Directors are at work in the various cities. Am offering prizes of books to cities making largest contributions." \$50.

WYOMING. Agnes R. Wright. "The organization is going slowly, but I am sure each County will swing into line. I will push the work." \$500.

ALASKA, \$175; NEVADA, \$200; WISCONSIN, \$1000.

BALANCE SHEET OF APPROPRIATION FOR EXPENSES

June 30th, 1920

Received from the American Library Association	\$202,340.00
Disbursements to June 30, 1920	133,809.50
Balance June 30	\$68,530.50
Amount needed to cover expenses of Field, estimated from telegrams from Regional and State Directors	9,270.00
*Balance available June 30, 1920	\$59,260.50
Estimated Budget to cover National and City Headquarters thru months of July, August and September	29,510.07
Estimated Balance October 1, 1920, for any and all purposes	\$29,750.43
*Does not include interest on deposit.	

BUDGET FOR THE ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A. APPEAL FOR THE MONTHS OF JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, 1920

<i>Organization</i>	
Salaries	\$2,787.18
Travel and Subsistence	2,000.00
Printing and Multigraphing	700.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,400.00
Totals	\$6,887.18
<i>Publicity</i>	
Salaries	\$1,985.40
Travel and Subsistence	100.00
Printing, Multigraphing, Clipping, etc.	2,650.00
Postage, Express, Telephone and Telegraph	1,575.00
Office Supplies	300.00
Special letter to large subscribers	5,000.00
Totals	\$11,610.40
<i>Office</i>	
Salaries	\$1,120.00
Rent	630.00
Lighting	90.00
Audit	300.00
Totals	\$2,140.00
<i>City of New York</i>	
Salaries	\$6,974.99
Printing and Multigraphing	300.00
Postage, Telegraph and Telephone	450.00
Rent	450.00
Office, Supplies, Typewriters, Janitor, Ice, Cleaning, etc.	697.50
Totals	\$8,872.49
Grand Total	\$29,510.07

THE LIBRARY WORKERS ASSOCIATION

The second meeting of the Library Workers Association was held at Lake Placid September 23rd at 11:30 a. m. during the annual conference of the New York State Library Association. There was an attendance of about eighty. Mary G. Peters, vice-president, presided and in her opening remarks, expressed for the president regret at her inability to be present and for the members, appreciation of New York State hospitality. Miss Dunmore, Newark, N. J., then moved that, as the minutes of the Atlantic City Meeting had been printed, the reading of them be omitted. Following this action, Miss Peters asked for the Secretary's report as L. W. A. representative at the A. L. A. conference at Colorado Springs. Catherine Van Dyne, the representative, explained that her chief activity had been the answering of arguments and attempted correction of unfortunate impressions about the Association, its purpose and procedure. She gave her experiences at the conference, spoke of interviews with "celebrities," discussed program difficulties, and efforts to get in touch with those interested in subjects allied with the employment problem. Altho a crowded program had prevented the inclusion of a talk about the L. W. A. in the general sessions at which assistants were to present the assistant's point-of-view, Miss Van Dyne introduced the subject from the floor, urging that this movement of assistants be not only countenanced but encouraged. She mentioned the agreeable notices which after-dinner speakers at the Claim-Jumpers dinner had given the L. W. A. and referred to the publicity which had been given the Association thru the distribution of several hundred copies of the L. W. A. *Journal* just published. She regretted that again owing to a crowded program, it was possible to hold only a most informal meeting of the L. W. A.

Stopovers on her way home at A. L. A. headquarters in Chicago, Elkhart, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Syracuse and Utica postponed her arrival in Newark until late in June. By that time the L. W. A. had filled its first position. Here Miss Van Dyne asked Miss Manley to present an account of the work which had been done during her absence then and later.

Miss Manley in beginning her story asked those present to remember that the work of the Association had been done in the outside time of those interested and at a period of the year when conditions were most unsettled owing to vacations. The growth of the organization from fifty-four at Atlantic City to one hundred and fifty-seven at Lake Placid was cited. This included sixteen institutional members among

them being Brooklyn; Wichita, Kan.; New Haven, Conn.; and Savannah, Ga. Members had been recruited from eighteen states. She spoke of the constant effort made by officers of the Association to keep in touch with the members who were urged to call on the officers for any service or suggestion. In proof of the constant communication, she said that over 335 personal letters had been exchanged with members. Statistics on increases of salaries showed that approximately 40% of the members had received advances since May 1. While full credit was not claimed by the Association, it was evident that its influence had been felt. Approximately 30% of the members had heard of other openings thru the Association. Speaking of publicity, she referred to the generous amount of space given in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, the commission bulletins, etc.; and spoke of her efforts to co-operate with other agencies such as the American Museum Association, the New York Filing Association, the Special Libraries Association, and others. She mentioned L. W. A. representation at Philadelphia (District Librarians), Passaic, N. J., Hoboken, N. J., and the Isles of Shoals. With reference to the filling of positions, forty different places had appealed to the L. W. A. for help. These vacancies occurred in towns as widely separated as College Station, Texas; New Haven, Conn.; Savannah, Ga.; Sioux City, Iowa, and Washington, D. C. Five of these positions were filled thru the offices of the L. W. A. and over twenty-five are still pending. Apropos of the work and correspondence each position involved, she said that 239 letters were exchanged. The Association's entire correspondence showed that, exclusive of circular-letters, 1342 personal letters had been received and sent out.

Mrs. Hamilton of Queensborough moved that the reports be accepted as read and the motion was carried. Miss Peters then proposed the reading of the constitution. Ruth Alexander, Boston, moved that, inasmuch as the constitution had been submitted to the entire membership by letter prior to the meeting, it be adopted as read. The motion was carried. (The constitution will be given in full in the next number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.)

Helen M. Grannis, Perth Amboy, N. J., submitted the report of the Nominating Committee. The following Board of Directors was then elected: To serve until 1921: Ruth Alexander, Harvard Business College Library, Boston, Mass., Carl L. Cannon, New York Public Library, Clarence W. Summer, Public Library, Sioux City, Iowa; to serve until 1922: Catherine Van Dyne, Public Library, Newark, N. J.,

Hedwig Roghé, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y., Herman O. Parkinson, Public Library, Stockton, Calif.; to serve until 1923: Emma V. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J., Ella F. Corwin, Public Library, Elkhart, Ind., Mary G. Peters, Public Library, Bayonne, N. J.

Miss Peters reported that the A. L. A. had appointed a committee to confer with the L. W. A. on affiliation: Edith Tobitt, Omaha, Neb. (chairman), June R. Donnelly, Boston, Mass., and Edna B. Pratt, Passaic, N. J. The committee appointed to represent the L. W. A. consists of Miss Manley, Newark (chairman), Ella F. Corwin, Elkhart, and Ruth Alexander, Boston. Mrs. Hamilton, Queensborough, then asked that the question of correspondence courses for librarians be considered. This was referred to the directors and on motion the meeting adjourned.

CATHERINE VAN DYNE,
Secretary.

LIBRARY WEEK AT LAKE PLACID

The thirtieth annual meeting of the New York Library Association was held at the Lake Placid Club, September 20-25, with headquarters at the Lakeside House. There was a record attendance of over 300, including members and friends from New Jersey (8), Massachusetts (6), Pennsylvania (5), Michigan (3), Louisiana, Illinois and the District of Columbia (2 each), Wisconsin, Maryland, Connecticut and Ohio (1 each), and Canada (4). The weather thruout the week was bright and clear and contributed not a little to the week's enjoyment. The sessions were short, that of the morning closing as a rule at noon so as to allow for the informal conferences which were a successful feature of last year's conference program and still more so at this. The afternoons were left entirely free for the Boston Symphony programs, tea at Lakeside and at Mr. Dewey's house, and out of door attractions, and the evening program began early and closed at nine o'clock so as to leave everyone free to enjoy the second daily Boston Symphony program. A great part of those registered arrived in time for the opening of the meeting, when, after dinner, Mr. Dewey, founder and president of the Club, gave a hearty welcome to members and visitors, told of the origin and development of the Club and of many points of interest of the neighborhood and of the facilities for recreation free to Conference visitors—boating, bathing, golf, motoring, music—to the temporary detriment of the delegates' interest in library affairs. A "psychic melange," under the directorship of Mr. Delroy, with the co-opera-

tion of his audience, giving explanations of many occult phenomena, fake and genuine, brought the opening evening to a happy close.

SCHOLARSHIP EVENING

As at last year's meeting, the central function of the week was scholarship evening, where the winners of the scholarships and officers of the Association and distinguished guests dined together. Paul M. Paine, chairman of the Scholarship Committee presided, and, in behalf of the Association, congratulated the winners on having attained signal efficiency in the administration of their libraries and in library publicity. He read a letter from R. R. Bowker, regretting his inability to attend the meeting and to make the presentation address. In place of Mr. Bowker, Dr. Wyer made a happy address, after which Mr. Paine called upon Anna G. Hall to present certificates to the following scholarship winners:

Class A. Population 50-500. 9 contestants, 104 libraries. Kate H. Warren, East Honnsfield, N. Y., 11 years' service; Mrs. L. B. Lougee, Marilla, N. Y., 7 years; Mrs. Carrie H. Perry, Bristol, N. Y., 19 years.

Class B. Population 500-1000. 15 contestants, 89 libraries. Mrs. Florence T. Arnold, Lyons Falls, 3 years service; Mrs. Lucy B. Hoxie, Edmundston, 1½ years; Josephine Elbersson, Setauket, 8 years.

Class C. Population 1000-2000. 31 contestants. 74 libraries. Mary S. Crandell, Warrensburg, 19 years service; Mrs. Mary H. Kneeland, Nunda, 8 years; Mrs. Ruth W. Ramond, Clinton, 5 years; honorable mention, Mrs. Cary B. Rogers of Randolph, 1 year.

Class D. Population 2000-4000. 17 contestants. 63 libraries. Ida M. Cheesborough, Fairport, 10 years service; Lucy Bensley, Springville, 17 years; Mrs. O. A. Manzer, Camden, 6 years.

Class E. Population 4000-6000. 14 contestants. 38 libraries. Lillian E. Achilles, Albion, 30 years service; Emma W. Piehl, Westfield, 1½ years; Louise W. Miller, Dobbs Ferry, 11 years.

An expression of thanks and appreciation on behalf of the scholarship holders, made by Miss Cheesborough, concluded this pleasant function.

CERTIFICATION STANDARDIZATION AND SALARIES

The report of the Committee on Standardization and Certification, read by Dr. Williamson, outlined, as a practical help towards determining salaries, a personal budget for a woman librarian, leaving all figures to be filled in by those who are concerned in each separate com-

munity. The use of this way of determining salaries would tend to do away with the custom of paying a lower salary to librarians unable or unwilling to leave a particular community. The Committee pointed out, further, that a minimum salary based on the cost of bare necessities is not enough, that the librarian is placed in a position of leadership in the cultural and educational affairs of the community and must be able by her professional attainments and earning power to command the respect of all classes. With a view to establishing librarians' salaries on some kind of professional basis, the Committee recommends the endorsement of the teacher-standard for librarians and the adoption of a schedule of salaries similar to those paid to teachers in the respective communities, but points out that librarians cannot justly claim the pay of teachers until the effectiveness of the library as an educative force has been demonstrated, or until librarians are as well prepared for their work as teachers, and the Committee does not believe that it is possible to attain the teachers-standard of compensation without standardization of library service and a complete system of certification for librarians. The rules of the Board of Regents require that a teacher, before she enters into contract to teach, must possess a certificate of qualification and it is stipulated that no trustee or Board of Education may make a valid contract with a teacher who is not legally qualified. The Committee, having carefully reconsidered the plan adopted a year ago, resubmits it to the Association (see LIBRARY JOURNAL, Oct., 1919, p. 669) emphasizing that this certification: Applies only to the position of head librarian or director; Is compulsory only in places of 3000 population or over; Is compulsory only as vacancies occur after the plan is put into effect; Does not provide for the issuance of certificates to those who do not qualify for them; but does not deprive anyone of his present position. Along with the plan of certification, the Committee proposed a small state appropriation to be paid to libraries which employ certificated librarians; a minimum of \$25 for communities of 5000 population and under to a maximum of 350 for places with a population of 25,000 and over. In the smallest community claiming the maximum grant, the librarian would receive a minimum salary of \$450; in the next group, \$1000; in the third, \$1500; and in the fourth, \$2100. The amount of money necessary to pay such service grants, if every library in a state should apply for the maximum allowance of its class, would only be \$29,000; or, allowing for such libraries in

places of less than 3000 population as might choose to claim this state aid, not more than \$35,000 would be needed.

The report was unanimously accepted, with the addition of a statement that it is to be understood that the sums \$450, \$1000 and \$1500 are not recommended as minimum salaries in the respective groups.

A similar conclusion was arrived at by the Committee on School Librarians' Salaries, namely that in order to accomplish anything, the educational requirements of library assistants must be made approximate to those of assistant teachers. If, for example, in New York City, which contains half the population of the state, graduation from high school followed by two years training in library economy were required, it would then be possible to have assistant librarians classified as assistant teachers.

INSTITUTE WORK

The report of the Committee on Institutes, read by Sabra Vought, included a survey of the attitude of the Association towards the Institute's work for a period of nearly twenty years and an appeal to the Association, either definitely to reject responsibility for this work and induce the State to assume it, or to support it with the full measure of means, interest and official co-operation with which it was first undertaken and which its present scale of operation demands. In 1902 it was unanimously voted by the Association that "inasmuch as the holding of library institutes is the most definite and important work of the Association, the funds in its treasury should in large measure be held for the benefit of this work," and \$200 was appropriated for the use of the Institute Committee. Ten years later this sentiment was emphasized, when it was unanimously adopted "that the Association reaffirm its declaration and policy adopted ten years ago and that \$300 be appropriated for this work . . . "Last year an appropriation of \$200 was voted, as usual, for the year's expenses, but the Committee was made to understand that it was expected to return unused a large part of this appropriation. This it did, carrying on the year's work with the expenditure of only \$46.67. With this small expenditure twenty meetings were held, at which 426 libraries were represented by 900 persons.

The Committee expressed itself as strongly of the opinion that a direct state appropriation of at least \$1,500 a year should be made for its work and recommends that the State Association make a vigorous effort to secure such appropriations. However, as the work for the next year will be completed before any such appropriation can be available, it urges that the Association

appropriate \$200 for next year's expenses, it being understood that the whole amount is to be used for that purpose. This was approved and referred to the incoming executive board.

SOME SPECIAL LIBRARIES

A program arranged by Florence Bradley, librarian of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, on the work of some special libraries occupied Thursday morning. By "special" for the purpose of this program was understood not business or commercial libraries but those of philanthropic and other organizations devoted to some form of "uplift," which supplement the resources of the public library.

Helen Letson told of her experience as librarian at the Bloomingdale Hospital for Nervous and Mental Diseases, a branch of the New York City Hospital, where 350 patients and the resident doctors and nurses form an isolated little community. For these three classes of inhabitants there are, to a great extent, separate collections, but all three classes, as well as the janitorial, the kitchen and the other staffs use a collection of general literature. Relatively few of the patients come to the library either alone or in charge of the librarian or nurse, a great part of the work of the librarian, in consequence, is taking around collections of books to the various wards and changing these once a week. For the patients a collection of bright and entertaining literature, from which "problems" and all other harrowing things are eliminated, is necessary. Miss Letson gave some interesting examples of the reading of the users of the general library in this out of the way spot, a porter, for example, read all of George Bernard Shaw's works.

Mrs. Ruth Kimball Gardiner, associate librarian of the American Social Hygiene Association, who followed, said frankly that she came to do propaganda work, namely, to urge librarians to supplement the work of parents in teaching social hygiene, by placing on the open shelves such works as are suitable, including books on sex education for the use of young people. The Association is interested not only in getting good books used, but in getting poor books taken out of use, and Mrs. Gardner invited the librarians present to call upon the Association for such help as it can offer.

Mabel Brown's paper (read by Miss Bradley) described the work of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and the ways in which the public library can supplement its own resources by use of the Committee's library. Readers may be referred to this library, or selected books may be borrowed on the inter-library loan system, and up-to-date

reading lists, bibliographies, pamphlets, etc., are loaned for one month. The library is also open to the general public.

Following, Mr. Wyer told of some of the special libraries forming part of the State Library. Among these are the Law Library, the Legislative Reference Library, and the libraries of the Education Department, which go out to some 8,000 elementary schools, 800 high schools, as well as to clubs and other educational institutions and to individuals.

Caroline Underhill told of the hospital work of the Utica Public Library. Utica is a city of hospitals, and the hospital superintendent asks annually for an appropriation for a librarian, but until this materializes, the city library does its best to circulate books. Miss Underhill urged that all public libraries should get in touch with the local hospitals and "start something," so that eventually this work may be taken over and adequately financed by the hospital.

P. W. Garrett, secretary of the Prison Committee of the Y. M. C. A., told of his experience with prison libraries. Many of these contained only material sadly out of date, the books are often in very poor repair, and are for the most part written only in English, altho there are many foreign inmates in the prisons. A State appropriation for the establishment of adequate libraries is necessary, and Mr. Garrett appealed to the librarians to carry on the education of legislators until they are convinced of this need, and in the meantime to make appeals for the collection of books to be sent to prisons. Many suitable books can be found in most middle-class homes; boys and girls will gladly take home the story of this need, and families will usually be found interested and glad to contribute such books as are suitable. It is hoped that the State Library may act as a collecting and clearing house for these; plans regarding this will later be sent to libraries. The Association put itself on record as being heartily in sympathy with the Y. M. C. A. in its movement for securing and distributing books among prisoners.

AMERICANIZATION WORK

Americanization work occupied the Saturday morning session. A thoroly practical paper by John Daniels of the Neighborhood Division of the Carnegie Americanization Study on "Americanization by Indirection," wherein the library's good example was shown, will be given in full in the LIBRARY JOURNAL in the near future.

"Youth and the Library in Our Neighborhood" was the title of the paper by Hannah C. Ellis, telling of the work of the Hamilton Fish

branch of the New York Public Library for the Pendennis, the Penrods, the Hamlets and the Michael Fanes of that part of the lower east side, once well known as the home of Little Hungary, now a colony of Galician Jews. The aesthetic needs of these young folks, so impatient of the restraints of city streets, are, to some extent, met by the sights in those very streets—the color in the fruit and other merchandise on the pushcarts and the beautiful dyes of some of the national costumes, still to be seen. The "movie" takes the place of the drama, and the library seeks to meet the need of self-expression which music gives. Very successful gatherings have taken place with chorus singing (the janitor having lent his piano), and story-telling helped forward making acquaintance and mutual understanding. An annotated list of books has been started for the use of the assistants at the fiction desk, and Miss Ellis suggested the continuation of this list thru co-operative effort on the part of librarians interested, so that the library in these strenuous days may do for the young folk what Orpheus' music did for Jason and his companions as they passed by the sirens' shore.

Miss Quigley reported on the project presented last year of pooling the foreign book resources of small libraries in districts with a large foreign population. In spite of the fact that few of them possessed more than some fifty titles, the libraries were on the whole unwilling to pool, and only about 580 books had been turned over for this purpose. Obviously, the addition to the resources of the small libraries obtained in this way is not great, and the problem is still to be solved. Mrs. Blackall suggested that the bureaus of information for the various foreign-born peoples would be glad to give simple and useful books. Mr. Milam said that the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library had received a collection of classics from the Italian Consul in reply to an appeal. The problem is to get before the owners of foreign books the library's need of books, for, as Walter C. Brown points out, it is almost impossible to fill many foreign book orders. Mr. Melcher suggested sending news stories to the leading papers before making personal appeals, so that possible donors may be prepared beforehand and be the more ready to give.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION

That the vistas belong to the people, has been long held by the state and federal governments, but that those vistas, which print alone can open to the people, belong to them equally has not been so well realized. Book distribution is almost in its beginning still in this country, where

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about ninety millions of people never buy a book. We are making gains, however—twenty-five years ago the first American translation of Balzac was

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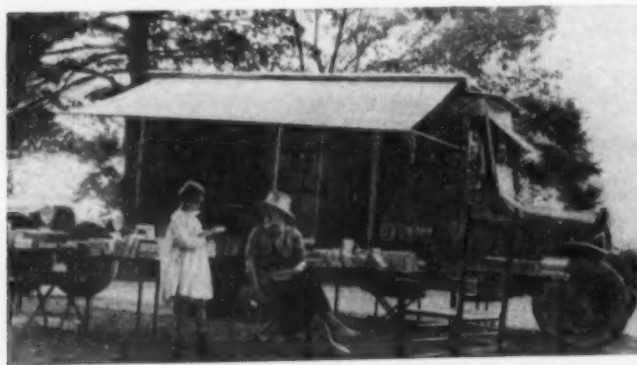
reprints are not pirated. Other peoples now want our books, for example, books of poetry, business books, technical books of all kinds, books on economics and other branches of sociology, and we are selling not only to outsiders (Canada, New Zealand, Australia, China) but distribution thru the American bookstore has been revolutionized. The national booksellers' association is interested, and the Book Fellowship offers prizes for original or helpful ideas in retailing. Twenty years ago bookselling was a precarious trade; to-day publishers and booksellers find it worth while to put up sixty thousand dollars for co-operative advertising; department stores have book sections, there are many individual shops, and the last development is the children's bookshop. Truly we are to-day in the position of the child from the "back of beyond" who, on first seeing a train enter the station, exclaimed: "Gee, see it spread!"

THE BOOK CARAVAN

One of the phases of that "spreading," referred to by Mr. Melcher, was vividly presented to the conference by the arrival of the Caravan Bookshop, which was open on the lawn for inspection, and the tale of whose wanderings and achievements was told by Mary Frank. Well advertised in advance in the local papers, by posters, thru the "movies" and by the local librarians, it met with interest everywhere it stopped from Boston round to Cape Cod, back to Boston, up thru Maine, then thru Vermont and the Berkshires to Lake Placid. Librarians heard with satisfaction that the traveling library idea having spread abroad, people were divided between expecting "Parnassus on Wheels" and a lending library. Many of the children used it, indeed, as such and read as many as three books a day.



LIBRARIANS INSPECTING THE BOOK CARAVAN AT LAKE PLACID



AT WORK: MISS FRANK AND A YOUNG BOOK-BUYER



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 Albert I, prince of Monaco
 Pius II, pope
 Athanasius, Saint
 Giraldus Cambrensis
 Geoffrey of Monmouth
 Thomas the Rhymer

A. L. A. 31

See Popes, Sovereigns.

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"CARRY ON"

Following John Foster Carr's spirited appeal on Wednesday evening to librarians to continue the good work of the A. L. A. (printed elsewhere in this number), Frederick W. Betts, trustee of the Syracuse Public Library, in an address entitled "No Steps Backward," spoke of the great opportunity of public libraries for furthering American civilization. In this, a time of struggle, said Dr. Betts, it is the library's privilege to spread abroad the light and intelligence without which the world's problems cannot be solved, and, recalling the little collection of books owned by Colonel Anderson in Allegheny City, which he opened for the use of the working boys of the town on Saturday afternoons, and where Andrew Carnegie made his resolve that some time if he were rich he would put books within the reach of every boy on the continent, Dr. Betts appealed to those present to carry on until "there is not a cabin in the woods or a shack on a crossroads of America where the light is not."

THE ENLARGED PROGRAM OF THE A. L. A.

An informal gathering of about fifty members of the American Library Association present at Lake Placid was held on Thursday evening at the request of Harrison W. Craver, Augustus H. Shearer, James I. Wyer, Jr., John Foster Carr, and C. C. Williamson. Paul M. Paine presided and Dr. Shearer acted as secretary. Mr. Craver offered two resolutions, as follows:

RESOLVED: That this informal meeting of members of the American Library Association reminds the Executive Board of its promise to issue, thru the library periodicals, regular monthly reports, including a financial statement, covering the activities of its appeal for the Books for Everybody Fund.

It is the sense of this meeting that such reports should include

1. A statement of expenditures and balances from the Library War Service Funds.
2. A statement of progress of the Books for Everybody campaign, including receipts and pledges and expenditures.
3. A statement of the plans and activities regarding the campaign of the present Executive Board.

RESOLVED: That it is the sense of this informal meeting of members of the A. L. A.: That any further efforts to procure gifts or contributions for the American Library Association must be conditioned on assurances from the Executive Board that such funds shall not be subject to any deductions.

Mr. Milam explained the Executive Board's delay in making reports as due to its desire to have legal opinion on the transfer of moneys from the Library War Service fund, a detailed statement regarding which Mr. Milam reported

as being on its way to the members. (See letter from the Executive Board to the A. L. A. membership on page 796 of this issue.) Mr. Milam also made a statement regarding the finances of the "Books for Everybody" campaign, the details of which are given in the Enlarged Program Committee's final report on page 800 of this number. In reply to questions from the floor, Mr. Paine said that of the New York quota, exclusive of that of Greater New York, \$8,500 had been collected, and Mr. Carr explained that in New York City the campaign was going ahead, publishers alone having subscribed \$17,000 to date. A resolution, offered by Adeline B. Zachert and Frederic G. Melcher, expressing the meeting's appreciation of the fine spirit in which President Tyler has undertaken the arduous work as head of the A. L. A. during this most critical year, and offering her support in whatever might be undertaken, was unanimously passed.

THE LIBRARY OF THE PEACE COMMISSION

Donald Gilchrist told the story of his librarianship of the library of the Peace Commission, that is, his custodianship of that "thousand feet of books" which went to Europe on board the George Washington, in charge of Dr. Shotwell of Columbia. This library, or rather, this collection of loans from many of the leading libraries in the United States, found a home during that part of the Peace Conference devoted to the establishment of the facts regarding the issues involved, at 4 Place de la Concorde. The first work of the librarian was to have an alphabetical finding list made, the entries being merely author, title, date and source (that is, the library from which the book was borrowed), and some 2,000 volumes were thus listed in three to four days! A certain portion of the special material was placed in the offices of the different sections and department divisions into which the Commission was organized, more general material was kept in the central collection, and the libraries of Paris were freely used to supplement the material on hand. The making of purchases was difficult, due to the fact that there was no fund appropriated for this, but Dr. Putnam, who was then in Paris, came to the rescue by buying many of the items required for the Library of Congress, then lending them to the Commission Library; and Mr. Gilchrist told of some interesting and quick purchases; for example, that of a book ordered by wire from London in the morning and delivered in Paris by aeroplane in the afternoon. A great deal of free material found its way to the library, largely propaganda of many kinds and was in all sizes and shapes, from a well-written and elaborately illustrated history

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of the architecture of Dalmatia, which went to prove that since Dalmatian architecture is Italian, Dalmatia ought to belong to Italy, to booklets, pamphlets and broadsides. This material was distributed *pro rata* to the libraries which had contributed to the collection. In reply to the statements made during some months past that American libraries were unable to supply data such as the Commissioners required, Mr. Gilchrist pointed out that much of the information wanted was not to be found in books, that the reason the British were so well provided was that they had had a long career as an imperial nation and that from the confidential diplomatic correspondence and consular reports came much of the kind of information which American libraries had been unable to supply.

"THE THEATER, THE MOVIES AND GOOD LITERATURE"

In an entertaining paper on "the theater, the movies and good literature," Montrose J. Moses, while deploring the continuing invasion of the influence of the "movie" into the theater and literary arts, rejoiced with his audience in the fact that good dramatic literature is spreading; that good plays are read almost as soon as produced and that an increasingly great number of readers is interested not only in plays but in all the theater arts. Further the "movie" impression is a fleeting one, lasting little beyond the time of the program, while the printed word endures thru the ages.

THE LITERATURE OF FRENCH CANADA

In a comprehensive survey of French-Canadian literature, Hector Garneau, librarian of the Montreal Civic Library, refuted Lord Durham's statement made in 1838 that the French-Canadians "are a people with no history and no literature," and that later impression spread largely by W. H. Drummond's "Habitant," "Johnnie Courteau," and other poems: namely that the language is an idiom composed of French and a mixture of perverse and broken English added to newly coined Canadian words and phrases. Passing briefly in review the numerous journals of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries: *La Gazette de Quebec*, *Le Magazin de Quebec*, *Le Canadien*, *La Gazette Littéraire*, *L'Aurore des Canadas*, *L'Abeille canadienne*, *La Bibliothèque canadienne*, *L'Observateur*, and others, and the work of the pioneers Bibaud of Montreal, Lenoir and Garneau* of Quebec, who laid solid foundations both in verse and prose, Mr. Garneau passed on to the period of increased activity beginning about 1860, when, due to the establishment of

easier communication with the mother country, the literature of old France became more commonly known in Canada, with stimulating result, so that the world was given the work of Crémazie, of Le May, Etienne Parent, the abbé Ferland, the abbé Casgrain, and the versatile Fréchette, newspaper editor, satirist, and author of six volumes of songs, three of which have been crowned by the Académie Française. Mr. Garneau's critical appreciation and frequent quotation of illustrative passages of the writers of the last half of the century prepared the way for a resumé of the literary output of the last twenty years, rich in the work of journalists, orators, critics, historians, and above all, poets. These last, a "valiant band" of younger men, some twelve in number, are frankly influenced by the modern literature of France, and are "parnassiens," decadents, symbolists, nationalists, socialists or internationalists, but have, withal, a spirit and a character entirely their own. Among these are Emile Nelligan, Charles Gill, Lozeau, Albert Ferland, Paul Morin and René Chopin. Mr. Garneau concluded with a fervent appeal for the promotion of an intellectual alliance or *entente cordiale* between Canadians and Americans thru the exchange of professors, librarians, books, ideas, opinions, canons of criticism and standards of art, so that these two great neighboring nations may be mutually helpful in forwarding the culture of this Continent.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

The round table conferences were conducted as follows: Book Selection, Mary Eastwood, Mary Hasbrouck, Elizabeth Blackall; School Libraries, Sabra Vought; Daily Problems, Anna G. Hall, Mary Summers, Marjory Quigley and N. Louise Ruckteshler; Americanization Work in Public Libraries, E. Louise Lauder; Radiophon Demonstration, Mary Hasbrouck; "Abbreviated Staffs," John A. Lowe; College Library Questions, Donald Gilchrist; and Library Buildings, George H. Locke.

New York Libraries PROPOSED AS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE N. Y. L. A.

Dr. Shearer read a letter from Dr. Ibbotson proposing that *New York Libraries* become the official organ of the Association and at a subsequent session it was moved

*Garneau's great work, "L'Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours," published from 1845-1859, and still an authoritative work, has been edited and annotated by his grandson, the author of this paper, and has been published with a preface by G. Hanotiaux, in two volumes in the Bibliothèque Franco-Américaine series by Félix Alcan of Paris. The first appeared in 1913 and the second is just off the press.

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(1.) That the Editorial Committee of three, provided for by vote of September 23rd, shall serve thru the year as an Editorial Committee of the N. Y. L. A. to work in conjunction with Mr. Wynkoop in carrying out the vote of the Association regarding the making of *New York Libraries* the organ of the Association, in determining the nature of the contributions and paper, and to settle questions of finance relating to any increased size or to copies sent to members of the N. Y. L. A. outside the state, and (2) That the Editorial Committee be authorized to spend up to \$50, if the Executive Committee approve, in carrying into effect any financial arrangements necessary. This was passed, with the substitution of the words "the editor" for "Mr. Wynkoop."

LARGER FUNDS FOR GOOD WORKS

In order to increase the Association's income available for institutes, scholarships and other desirable objects it was on the motion of Mr. Paine voted to accept supporting and sustaining memberships, at higher rates per year than the regular memberships.

OFFICERS FOR 1920-21

The officers for the coming year, elected at the last session, are: President, C. C. Williamson, New York Public Library; vice-president, Isadore G. Mudge, Columbia University Library; secretary, Emma Knodel, Irvington Public Library; treasurer, Wharton Miller, Syracuse Public Library.

The secretary reported 300 new members registered during the year and a balance of \$200 in the treasury, and the meeting concluded with the passing of very hearty notes of thanks to the distinguished guests who contributed so greatly to the program; to Mr. Dewey and the Lake Placid Club for their generous hospitality to the winners of the State Meeting Scholarships of 1920; for the opportunity of holding this year's meeting in that ideal spot, and to everyone connected with the Club for a thousand daily courtesies.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, experienced cataloger. State salary expected. Library contains 20,000 volumes, has circulation of 78,374. Address: Librarian, Springfield Public Library, Springfield, Mo.

Wanted, school and children's librarian for the Public Library, Pocatello, Idaho. Salary \$1,500 for librarian trained in work with children. Address: Edith Gantt, librarian.

Wanted an assistant librarian. Must be library school graduate. Salary \$850.00 for nine months, with board, room, and laundry. Ap-

plicants should state age, experience, training, and reference. Address: President D. B. Johnson, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S. C.

The El Paso Public Library offers a position to young woman competent to take charge of cataloging, do reference work, and accustomed to meeting the public. Would appeal to a person with training who desires interesting work. Address: Mrs. Maud D. Sullivan, librarian, Public Library, El Paso, Texas.

POSITIONS WANTED

Wanted, by young woman with seven years' experience in the New York Public Library and five in research editorial work and indexing, position in business library. Address: V. R., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Librarian with library school training and several years experience in reference, information and cataloging work, desires position in special or business library, or, in commercial house in New York City. Address: G. G., care of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

Oct. 5-7. At Cleveland. Headquarters at the Hotel Statler.

Oct. 6. At Horse Cave.
Kentucky Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Des Moines.
Iowa Library Association.

Oct. 12-14. At Springfield.
Autumn meeting of the Illinois Library Association.

Oct. 13-15. At Madison.
Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Library Association.

Oct. 20-22. At Lincoln.
Nebraska Library Association.

Oct. 25-27. At Salina, Kansas.
Annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association.

Oct. 27-29. At St. Louis. Missouri Library Association.

Nov. 6-7. At Minneapolis.
Minnesota Library Association.

Nov. 10. At Plainfield.
Special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association.

Nov. 24. At Fort Worth.
Texas Library Association.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

"Presidential Elections" is the subject of No. 17 in the Brief Reading Lists series published by the Boston Public Library in August.

The August *Guaranty News*, published by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, contains the first of a periodical list of books of general interest to the employees currently received at the Company's Reference Library.

"A second edition, somewhat enlarged, of 'Loan Work'; by Carl P. P. Vitz; being chapter 21 of the A. L. A. Preprint of Manual of Library Economy has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The first edition appeared in 1914.

With vol. 12, no. 1, September, 1920, the *Bulletin of the New Rochelle* (N. Y.) *Public Library* changes from a quarterly to a semi-annual. "All notes and unnecessary detail included in the Quarterly are omitted in order to reduce the cost and time consumed in publication."

On account of the rising cost of production the *Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library* has become a bi-monthly instead of a monthly. These double numbers will be real double numbers and are to contain not less than sixteen pages each; so that readers will still, tho at longer intervals, receive the news so admirably given by this friendly Bulletin.

"Les Livres à la Guerre," a translation of Theodore W. Koch's "Books in the War" will be published in about a month in Paris by Edouard Champion. The work is enlarged over the original American edition by the addition of an introduction by Burton E. Stevenson and a chapter on The American Library in Paris. There are also new illustrations, the French edition containing 144 full pages of cuts as compared with 119 in the original edition.

"Plays for Children: A Selected List." compiled by Kate Oglebay for the community theatre exchange of the New York Drama League has been published by the H. W. Wilson Co. The compilation has been made to aid dramatic directors and teachers in the selection of plays for children from six to sixteen years of age, and also to aid in the simpler uses of dramatics, such as story-telling, story playing, recitations

and class work. The plays range from the short simple dramas to those calling for a mixed cast of children and grown-ups and requiring costumes and scenery; in selection the emphasis has been more on the drama form than on the pageant. With each title a few explanatory words are given to indicate somewhat the plot and the type of the play. Brief lists of reference books, books about costumes and scenery precede the index to plays.

Of a series of descriptions of the private libraries of Buffalo which the Grosvenor Library intends to publish at intervals, the first appears in the June number of the *Grosvenor Library Bulletin*. In it the library of Thomas B. Lockwood is described in a way calculated to make the *Bulletin's* readers wish that those intervals may be short: A "human interest" introduction grips the attention of the reader to whom the story of book collecting is unfamiliar, after which introduction to the poor relations he is pleasantly presented to some significant examples of the aristocrats of bookdom to be found in Mr. Lockwood's collection. Good illustrations of some notable bindings are given.

This article ought to prove a step towards the goal aimed at, namely, that of helping Buffalo to be proud of its libraries, "which supply another fact which might well be added to the 'Boost-a-grams' printed in this *Bulletin*." This list is a compilation made by the Library for "The Year Book of Buffalo for 1920" and for the Civic Section of the "Buffalo Directory," for the purpose of showing the many points in which the City may boast of pre-eminence. The items referring especially to the library world are:

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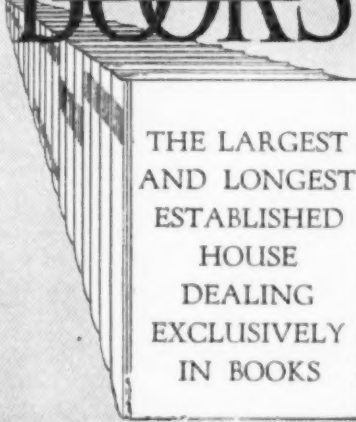
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